

Britain says 'Yes' to Europe by 2-1 vote

By a two-to-one majority, the people of Britain have voted 'Yes' to continued membership of the EEC. Long before all 68 results had been declared in the United Kingdom's first national referendum, leading opponents of the European Community had conceded victory to pro-Europeans and by 6 o'clock last night the decision was beyond question. Even in Northern

Ireland, where a decisive 'No' vote had been expected, the 'Yes' votes were narrowly ahead. But Shetland and the Western Isles voted against the EEC. At 6.30 pm the Prime Minister said from the steps of 10 Downing Street: "The verdict has been given by a vote with a bigger majority than has been received by any government in any general election. Nobody in Britain

or the wider world should have any doubt about its meaning." Mrs Thatcher, the Tory leader, commented that the "massive 'Yes' vote could not have come about without a massive Conservative 'Yes'". Two pro-EEC Labour MPs, Mr William Hamilton and Mr Frederick Willey, called on all anti-Market ministers, including seven in the Cabinet, to resign.

End of 14 years' argument, Mr Wilson says

By David Wood
Political Editor

The people said "Yes" to United Kingdom membership of the EEC in the first national referendum in its history. By 6 o'clock last night it had been placed beyond question that the United Kingdom is in Europe virtually for good. Leading opponents of the EEC such as Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, and Mr Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, conceded the victory to the pro-Europeans long before all the results from the 68 administrative counties, regions and Northern Ireland had been declared.

At 6.30 pm Mr Wilson stood on the steps of 10 Downing Street to make his historic announcement. He said: "The verdict has been given by a vote with a bigger majority than has been received by any government in any general election. Nobody in Britain or the wider world should have any doubt about its meaning."

It was a free vote, without constraints, following a free democratic campaign, conducted constructively and without rancour. It means that 14 years of national argument are over. It means that those who have had reservations about Britain's commitment should now join wholeheartedly, without delay, in the task of creating economic problems that will be a nation and work wholeheartedly with our partners in Europe and the world to meet the challenges confronting the whole nation.

Mrs Thatcher, as Conservative leader, also made an instant comment when the result was beyond question. She said: "The massive 'Yes' vote has shown that the Conservative Party would not accept that the European debate was over, and we must go ahead on a 'Yes' basis."

Mr Benn, who had been the main message of the referendum, said: "The Government is that the people have looked at the reality of the situation and they have voted that way. It is really settling."

| UNITED KINGDOM | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------|
| Yes | 17,378,581 (67.2%) | |
| No | 8,470,073 (32.8%) | |
| Majority | 8,908,508 | |
| Turnout | 63.2% | |
| Services | 230,893 | |
| Spoilt | 54,232 | |
| Electorate | 41,079,269 | |
| ENGLAND WALES | | |
| Yes | 14,918,009 | 869,135 |
| No | 6,812,052 | 472,071 |
| Majority | 8,105,957 | 397,064 |
| Turnout | 64.6% | 66.7% |
| SCOTLAND N IRELAND | | |
| Yes | 1,332,186 | 259,251 |
| No | 948,039 | 237,911 |
| Majority | 384,157 | 21,340 |
| Turnout | 61.9% | 47.4% |



Londoners' referendum votes being counted at Earl's Court. Report, page 3.

TUC will end boycott of EEC institutions

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Trade union involvement in the EEC will be strengthened by TUC participation in European institutions after the overwhelming referendum 'Yes' vote. The British labour movement, which advised its 10 million members to vote against continued membership, will now and its two years and a half boycott of key advisory positions in Brussels and Luxembourg.

Mr. Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, said last night: "Many members have campaigned strenuously for Britain's withdrawal but we are democrats and we accept majority votes."

"Now it is up to us to help make the Community work as successfully as possible, not only for economic progress but for the coordinated social advance which up to now has been slow in coming."

But, striking an important note, Mr Murray added: "Not that the remedies for all our troubles will be found in Brussels and Luxembourg. Many of the most important decisions about our future can only be taken here in Britain."

To restore full employment and to combat inflation we need bigger investments in modern plant and machinery, higher skill in management and industrial relations and an expanded programme of industrial training and research to aid growth and production and raise living standards."

He made clear that the TUC will not abate its political pressure on the Government. "We shall look to Government to take positive, imaginative steps to deal with the unemployment problem," he asserted, "and to continue to be Britain's right."

The first step toward TUC involvement in European institutions is likely to be made at a meeting of the International Committee on July 7, when the unions will have to decide when to take up their eight places on the important economic and social committee, which advises the EEC Commission and the European social fund and committees on occupational training and the free movement of labour within the EEC.

A decision to those organizations is almost certain to be taken at next month's meeting of the TUC General Council.

Mr Healey aims at pay rise norm of under 15%

By Peter Jay
Economics Editor

Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is concerned to focus the Cabinet's attention on the country's economic strategy, now that the referendum is over. The Chancellor's overriding priority is to master his plan before it masters him. His game-plan is two-pronged.

First, he intends to stick through thick and thin a relatively restrictive monetary and fiscal policy set out in the Budget. Excessive pay settlements, if they occur, will automatically interact with that restraint on monetary demand to create whatever unemployment is required to bring about a balance of payments in the next year.

Secondly, the Chancellor hopes to use that deflationary, and his ultimate control with the support of the Prime Minister, to exact new and fiscal levers, to exact new and effective restraint from the Cabinet and the TUC. Since he believes that the effects of the Budget have worked through price rises and that the economy cannot afford any real increases in earnings in the foreseeable future, he is looking for a norm for the next round of pay negotiations of less than 15 per cent.

No decisions have yet been taken on whether the policy should be statutory in whole or in part; whether an explicit norm is desirable and whether the Government itself should formally be a party to the pay rules in a way in which it would not be a party to the pay rules of the social contract.

The important thing is to establish the Chancellor's authority before the TUC annual conference, that in the next pay round 15 per cent will be a very large increase indeed.

Whatever the outcome of incomes policy discussions in the Cabinet and with the unions, the Chancellor's face is turned absolutely against any form of inflation or stimulus to employment before the next spring Budget.

Indeed, on even the most optimistic assumptions about the course of these talks, he will ask the Cabinet before the end of July to establish new and tougher limits on government spending in the financial year 1976, replacing those in last January's White Paper and embodying the cuts promised in the Budget speech.

But, if the pay talks are not fruitful, then the Chancellor has every intention of invoking the form of additional severe cuts in social expenditure and possibly some increases in indirect taxes. He calculates that after a Prime Minister in the referendum authority behind such a wholehearted effort.

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Continued on page 2, col 6

Western Isles and the Shetlands vote 'No'

By a Staff Reporter

The Western Isles and the Shetlands have lived up to their reputation for independence by voting 'No' against the EEC in the referendum.

Rejection of EEC membership was particularly emphatic in the Western Isles where a turnout of just over 50 per cent. The 'No' votes totalled 8,105 (70.5 per cent), with 3,393 (29.5 per cent) voting 'Yes'.

In the Shetlands the voting figures were: 'Yes', 2,315 (43.7 per cent); 'No', 3,631 (56.3 per cent). The turnout was only 47.1 per cent.

The Western Isles have been represented since 1970 by Mr Donald Stewart, a Scottish nationalist, who won the seat from Labour. The Scottish National Party campaigned for a 'No' vote.

Mr Stewart said last night that his constituents had in mind the special needs of the area in voting against continuing EEC membership. He said that European policies had had an adverse effect on fishing and crofting. People had suffered enough from government from London and had no wish to replace it with government from Brussels.

"When a Scottish government is set up it will carry out the decision to pull out of Europe," he said. "The Western Isles are a stronghold of feeling against the Common Market."

"This decision is by no means parochial. The people are well educated, as our rates of educational success show. They are well travelled as merchant seamen. They are well able to make a sound judgment on the merits of the issue."

Mr Jo Grimmond, Liberal MP for Orkney and Shetland, said last night of his Shetland constituents that they were excellent and independent people who have elected me to Parliament for 25 years; I have always suspected that they did not know what I stood for."

Many Shetlanders are of Norwegian descent, and Norway voted 'No' in its own EEC referendum.

The Shetlands were ruled by Norsemen until the fifteenth century. In 1468 they were given as a pledge for the dowry of Margaret Princess of Norway to James III of Scotland. The pledge was never redeemed and the islands were eventually annexed to the Scottish Crown.

Government spending up by 44%

Rapid expansion in government spending, far in excess of the rate of inflation, continued in the first two months of the fiscal year. Expenditure on supply services was 44 per cent higher between April 1 and May 31 this year than in the corresponding period of 1974.

Lisbon has powers to freeze money

The Portuguese military Government yesterday assumed powers enabling it to freeze the money and property of anybody even suspected of 'acts harmful to the economy'. Portuguese working abroad and tourism are no longer the source of revenue they once were.

Piggott's record

Lester Piggott equalled Fred Archer's record of 21 classic victories Saturday when he won his first classic for three years on Juliette Nanny in the Oaks at Epsom.

Massey workers told to quit

A High Court judge yesterday ordered employees who have been occupying the Massey Ferguson tractor plant in Coventry to quit the factory. Mr Justice Chapman granted possession orders against 310 workers on the ground that they were in occupation without leave or licence.

Rail strike talks

British Rail yesterday accepted a 27.5 per cent arbitration award for rail staff and invited the NUR, which has rejected the award, to talks. The NUR is unlikely as the board has not offered extra cash.

Airline dispute

Engineering and maintenance workers at Heathrow airport last night rejected British Airways' pay offer and suggestion of arbitration on their pay dispute. They decided to continue blacking work on the Trident Airbus. The airline expects, however, to operate a full service on its European and domestic routes.

Puzzle over speed of express train in crash that killed five

By John Grosz

The Euston-Glasgow sleeper express crash early yesterday, which killed five people and injured 40, happened on a stretch of track where a temporary 20 mph speed limit was in force.

But there were indications last night that the train may have been travelling much faster than that when it left the rails at Trent Valley station, Newcastle, Warwickshire.

Mr Frank Young, British Rail's divisional manager at Stoke-on-Trent, told a press conference yesterday that the track running through the station was being readjusted and that there was a temporary section linking the old rails with the new.

"The track was not properly aligned for speed running," he added, "and express trains in that area of Warwickshire frequently attained speeds between 80 mph and 100 mph."

The 20 mph limit had been put into force for a quarter-mile before the station and through it while repairs were made. The repairs had been in hand since May 31, he said.

Mr Young felt that the train driver, Mr John McKay, a London-based railman, certainly knew about the work. Quite apart from the note in his working instructions about the speed restriction, Mr McKay had apparently driven on the line on Wednesday and Thursday.

He would also have read the special notice giving warning of the track repairs, before he left Euston. His second man would have been equally well informed, Mr Young said.

Both men were taken to hospital with shock and were later driven to London.

Several passengers said that the train was travelling quite fast. Mr James Farnlow, road manager of the Movies pop group, said: "I think it was going faster than 20mph." All the members of the group were injured and taken to hospital.

Mr Young said later that a motorail express had passed through the station a few minutes before the crash. It was travelling at the required speed, travelling at the required speed.

Of 10 injured still in hospital last night, a man and a woman were in a critical condition.

The 11.30 pm Inter-City sleeper, left Euston on time on Thursday night, but was delayed at Watford for almost an hour with engine trouble. The faulty locomotive and its replacement were put "in harness" at the front of the train and Mr McKay headed for his first stop in Carlisle almost 70 minutes behind schedule.

The train was carrying 101 passengers, including Mr Peart, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and seven British Rail staff.

Mr Young was quite emphatic that Mr McKay knew of the speed restriction. He did not think Mr McKay was trying to make up lost time.

The train, he said, seemed to have left the track at about the beginning of the speed limit, and the warning sign was still buried under the wreckage.

At 1.55 am yesterday, the two locomotives and 15 carriages ploughed on through the station and mounting the platforms and the air and bringing down parts of the roof and overhead gantries. All but one of the 13 carriages left the rails.

The derailed and squashed remains of the express littered a vast area of the station. The line was closed in both directions. Amid the smoke of the crash and the cries of passengers trapped in the wreckage, the injured were scooped out into the cold morning air in their night clothes.

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Israelis to delay using Canal

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, June 6

The United States has gained Israel's agreement to delay sending a ship with cargo for Israel through the Suez Canal. It was learnt in Washington that the Americans had said they preferred a less conspicuous timing than immediately after the referendum.

The obvious desire is not to embarrass President Sadat of Egypt who has agreed privately to allow passage of cargoes but not Israel ships under the first phase of the Suez Canal disengagement agreement of last year.

Thoroughly contrived, a spokesman today meticulously insisted that all that had been affirmed was "private understandings between the parties, not their content."

However, Mr Malcolm Toon, the United States Ambassador designate to Israel, let the cat out of the bag the other day at his Senate confirmation hearings. He said he understood that President Sadat had agreed to permit passage of Israel cargoes.

Egypt confident, page 6

Multiracial rugby in Cape Town

From Michael Knipe
Cape Town, June 6

South African sporting history will be made in Cape Town tomorrow when the republic fields a multiracial invasion rugby team to play the visiting French side. The South African team will include two coloured (mixed race) players and two Africans.

That defies the pattern of the Government's sports policy which allows mixed race sport only on a so-called "white national" level. It also defies the international sporting boycott of the republic because it was only after the Government allowed the match to take place that the French agreed to the tour.

The South African Government will be gauging carefully the response of its right-wing supporters who are particularly resentful of the Government's sports policy. Mr Vorster, the Prime Minister, and Dr Diede-riks, the state president, are to attend the game.

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Statistical analysis showing how voting went in the 68 regions

| Region | | | Vote | | out |
|---|------------------|------------------|--------|-------|-------|
| SOUTH GLAMORGAN (275,334) | 127,932 69.5% | 56,224 30.5% | 1,355 | 705 | 66.7% |
| WEST GLAMORGAN (272,818) | 112,989 61.6% | 70,316 38.4% | — | 510 | 67.4% |
| GWENT (314,369) | 132,557 62.1% | 80,992 37.9% | — | 808 | 68.3% |
| GWYNEDD (167,706) | 76,421 70.6% | 31,807 29.4% | 694 | 240 | 64.3% |
| POWYS (76,531) | 38,724 74.5% | 13,372 25.5% | 272 | 170 | 67.9% |
| Scotland | | | | | |
| BORDERS (74,834) | 34,092 72.3% | 13,053 27.7% | — | 160 | 63.2% |
| CENTRAL SCOTLAND (188,613) | 71,986 59.7% | 48,568 40.3% | 32 | 331 | 64.1% |
| DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY (101,703) | 42,608 68.2% | 19,856 31.8% | 60 | 179 | 61.5% |
| FIFE (235,166) | 84,239 56.3% | 65,260 43.7% | 1,255 | 589 | 63.3% |
| GRAMPIAN (321,140) | 108,520 58.2% | 78,071 41.8% | 2,625 | 507 | 57.4% |
| HIGHLAND (127,925) | 40,802 54.6% | 33,979 45.4% | — | 257 | 58.7% |
| LOTHIAN (548,369) | 208,133 59.5% | 141,456 40.5% | 2,002 | 960 | 63.6% |
| ORKNEY (13,157) | 3,911 61.8% | 2,419 38.2% | — | 15 | 48.2% |
| SHETLAND (13,411) | 2,815 43.7% | 3,631 56.3% | 163 | 29 | 47.1% |
| STRATHCLYDE (1,759,689) | 625,959 57.7% | 458,073 42.3% | 2,191 | 2,951 | 61.7% |
| TAYSIDE (282,160) | 105,728 58.6% | 74,567 41.4% | 606 | 422 | 63.8% |
| WESTERN ISLES (22,432) | 3,393 29.5% | 3,106 70.5% | 301 | 51 | 50.1% |
| Northern Ireland | | | | | |
| NORTHERN IRELAND (1,030,534) | 259,251 52.1% | 237,911 47.9% | 10,579 | 1,589 | 47.4% |



membership of the EEC as much as Mr Powell intends to do.

Mr Bean has immensely increased his influence and authority within the Labour movement as a consequence of his promise to resign at the campaign. If it is assumed, as many politicians feel bound to assume, that he is preparing himself for succession to the party leadership, he must be expected to use his new stature, in or out of the Cabinet, to further his ambition.

In that enterprise, he will not be without friends. Mr Jack Jones, leader of the Transport and General Workers' Union, left no doubt yesterday that any attempt by Mr Wilson to discipline or diminish Mr Bean will unleash a left-wing outcry.

"Any move of Mr Bean away from the Secretaryship of State for Industry," Mr Jones said roughly, "and I think I can speak for the T.G.U. would be a serious blow to the trade union movement." It is vital if we are to maintain a degree of industrial unity that he stays where he is.

"We have a very great deal of confidence in Tony Bean, and I know Harold Wilson is aware of this: and we would like him to stay where he is."

It is just if we do not have vicarious.

Mr Mikardo, conceding that it is like Mr Bean to do that argument within the party low would be about the commitment to the manifesto.

Mr Crosland, Secretary of State for the Environment, said yesterday that politically he did not think anything absolutely fundamental had been changed by the referendum. "We shall resume proper politics in a more or less conventional form," he said.

Mr Fremantle, Secretary of State for Education and Science, remarked that the referendum had signified the centre of political change in the British politics over the past year or two had been accelerated by the campaign, with members of all parties working in a common cause.

On the night, no voice yesterday denied Mr Powell's political importance. "Yes, it is vital," Mr. On personal grounds or his rehabilitation as a potential minister he had a strong direct interest in a "no" vote.

People who are convinced that the British economy must be at-joined to a European state," he said, passionately.

[illegible]

HOME NEWS

Mr Peart tells of his rescue from damaged crash coach

Continued from page 1

Sixteen ambulances and 18 fire service vehicles went to the scene. Cranes and special equipment were also brought in. The emergency services carried out a disaster exercise two weeks ago. Their training and preparedness had obviously helped in the situation, Mr David Peris, chairman of the West Midlands regional hospital authority, said.

Mr Mulley, Minister for transport, is to order an inquiry. He will make a statement in the Commons on Monday.

Mr Peart was travelling to Workington for a referendum count. After his rescue, the police searched his compartment for government papers.

One of his first visitors, Mr Leslie Huxford, Labour MP for Nuneaton, said Mr Peart woke up to find the compartment very compressed.

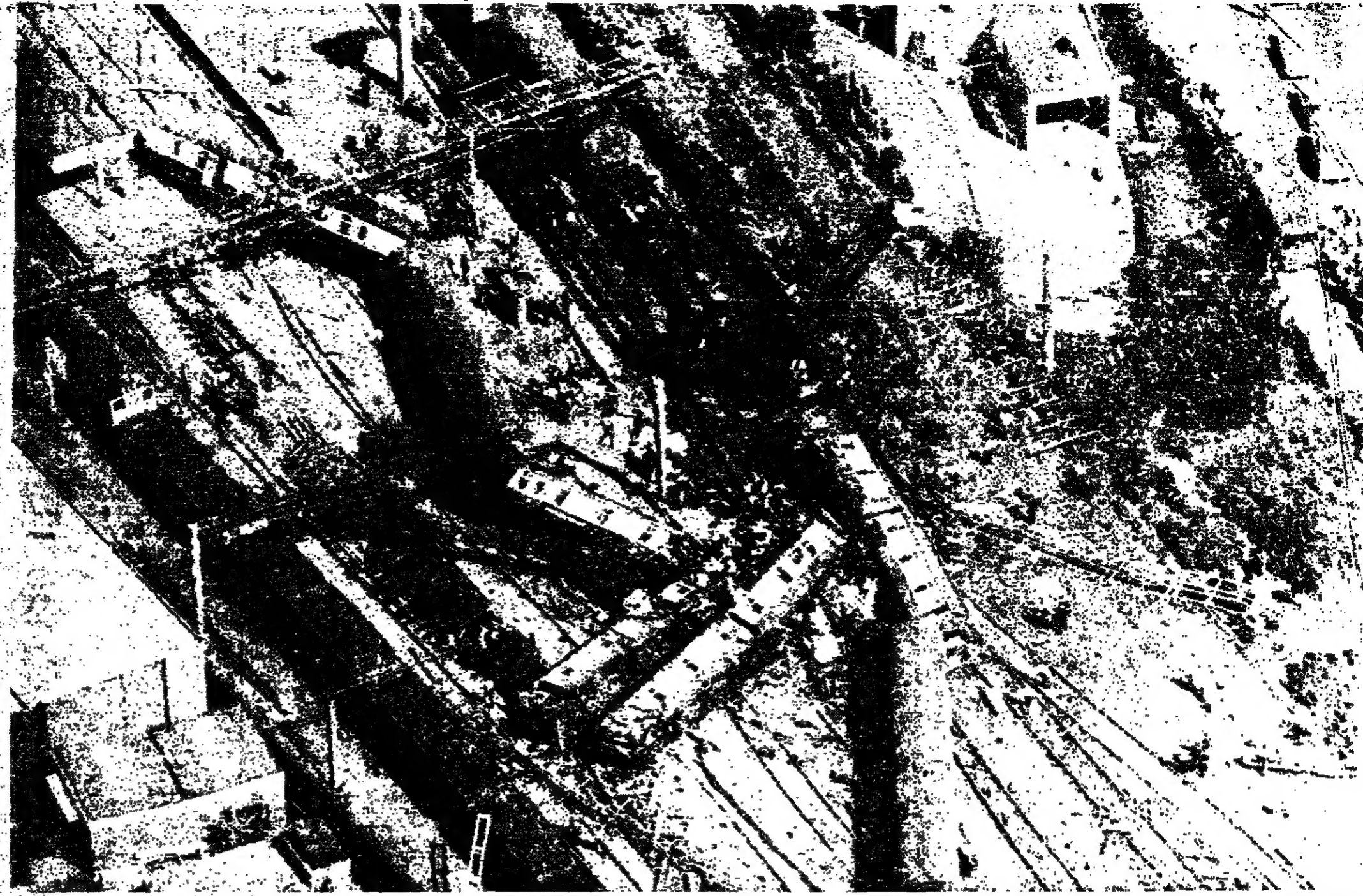
Mr Peart later described how he was thrown out of his bunk and trapped. He said:

"One of the first things I knew was the accident. Mr George Norman, who knows me well, coming up and saying 'hang on, Mr Peart, and we will get you out'.

"Shortly afterwards two firemen arrived and they brought me out through the shattered window and took me to hospital. Although I felt shaken up, I was all right and wanted to leave. But the hospital suggested that I should stay on for a time."

Mr Peart, whose condition was comfortable in Manor Hospital, Nuneaton, added: "I am going back to London; but I do not want to go back by train."

The Nuneaton disaster is the second serious accident involving an Eastern-Glasgow sleeper in the past six months. On January 23 a Manchester-London express was derailed near Welford and was struck by the sleeper express travelling at more than 60 mph. Fourteen people were killed.



An aerial view of the scene at Nuneaton station, where the Eastern-Glasgow express crashed yesterday, killing five people and injuring 40.

Speed-warning system

By Michael Bailey
Transport Correspondent

One question likely to be asked at the inquiry into yesterday's accident is: Why is there no warning signal sounded in the case of trains approaching speed restrictions?

After that question had been asked at the inquiry into the derailed at high speed on the Aberdonian express on a curve at Morpeth in 1970, automatic alarms, magnets between the track which sound a horn in the cab, were installed at several permanent speed restrictions throughout the British Rail system.

But they are not provided at temporary restrictions, such as that at Nuneaton. There a

driver has to rely on memory and visual roadside signals.

Prior notification is in a booklet drivers receive at the start of each week setting out special circumstances on routes they are likely to be working. Illuminated signs alongside the track are placed a mile before the restricted area, and again on entry to the affected stretch in this case a length of 220 yards.

A speed restriction of 20 mph applied because the track was being rehabilitated, a two-stage process. In between, the track is out of use and the foundation loose; it is quite safe to take a train at 20 mph, but at high speed a train might leave the track.

EEC REFERENDUM

Unity seen as next European priority

European unity was the big question now that the referendum was out of the way, Mr George Thomson, EEC Commissioner for Regional Policy, said in Edinburgh yesterday. He told the centenary conference of the Institute of Bankers in Scotland that Europe was at a crossroads, and not just because of the referendum. He said: "One of the many disadvantages of the referendum has been that it has distracted attention from the real problems facing the community. After tonight's verdict I hope the British Government will see itself willing and able to play a positive and constructive role in facing these challenges. The postwar era has come to an end. The new era of the communities in making another European war unthinkable has removed the unifying force of the war."

The question now is whether European unity will be maintained and improved in the face of the new threat of economic warfare, or whether the competitive pursuit of short-term national self-interest and national sovereignty.

On centralisation, Mr Thomson said: "As some functions of government can be better carried out at European level, in my view many functions of government at present carried out in London will be better carried out in Scotland or Wales. There is no conflict between the European case and the case for a more decentralised government. What is essential is to get the same way as an Australian or Canadian."

Mr Callaghan looks ahead

Mr Callaghan, Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, said Britain would play full part in developing a new and wider Europe.

"We shall cooperate in making decisions of common values, but on the basis of strengthening British influence for jobs in this country. We will use our influence to strengthen the Community's relations with the United States, the Commonwealth and developing countries and to work for détente."

Oil forecast success

The ITN forecast of the referendum result, announced in News at 10 last night, was accurate to within 1 per cent. The forecast a 68.3 per cent "Yes" vote. With 99.4 per cent of the results in, the figure was 67.3 per cent.

Welsh nationalists seek Brussels voice

from Trevor Fishlock

The two-to-one vote in Wales in favour of staying in the Community greatly disappointed the anti-EEC campaigners, and surprised the pro-EEC camp. Both expected a much closer one.

Plaid Cymru, the Welsh nationalist party, which had campaigned for a "No" vote, said to result made the Welsh need for a Parliament in Wales, and voice in Brussels, urgent.

"Without a Parliament in Cardiff, Wales will be denied an effective voice," Mr Gwynfor Evans, MP for Carmarthen and president of Plaid Cymru, said.

Votes are counted against background noise of the circular waltz of supermarket trolleys

Precision and high drama at Earls Court

By Roger Barthoud

It was not so much the sight as the sound of Greater London's referendum vote being counted in the arena of Earls Court yesterday that remained in the memory. People at about 750 counters were sorting and recognising 3,577,129 votes—and the overseas London Forces vote of 114,300, too—at four long lines of wooden tables.

Opposite the counters sat half as many observers from the pro- and anti-EEC umbrella organisations, including, for the "Yes" side, Mr Jack Dash and Mr Brian Nicholson, the past and present unofficial leaders of the London dockers. Apart from observing with sporadic interest, the observers appeared to be basically a democratic ornament.

As a spectacle, it must have been as bizarre as anything that Earls Court has seen. The first act was calm enough: at 9 o'clock the doors were opened from London's 32 boroughs—total electorate 5,400,000—were emptied on to the wood-topped

travelling tables. The first task was to check the number of bundles of 100, sorted yesterday evening in the boroughs, against the reports of the returning officers.

By 9.15 the bundles were checked and neatly piled in rows of the counters. The next stage was to mix them so that no one could know which way any one borough had voted. For that purpose, supermarket trolleys, identified by cone-shaped signs as coming from Sainsbury's, had been hired, and at 10 o'clock came the moment of high drama.

Hardly had Mr James Swaffield, Director-General and Clerk to the Greater London Council, announced the end of the "check" and the beginning of the "mix", when the trolleys were off. Three members of each counting team—126 in all, with as many trolleys—set off clockwise to pick up seven bundles of 100 ballot papers from each group of counting tables.

The circular waltz of the trolleys lasted 15 minutes. Fresh

Mr Benn: I have got the people's message

By Stewart Tendler

Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, conceded defeat at tonight's referendum, but said: "I have just been in the room with the people. I read it loud and clear." He gave an impromptu press conference in the front garden of his London home after returning from a union meeting at Blackpool by aircraft to Northolt RAF station.

He was then driven to his home at Holland Park Avenue, Kensington, arriving at midnight. For the next four hours he, his family and aides watched the results coming through on television and then he came out to the press before joining cabinet colleagues at the Commons. Mr Benn said:

"It is clear that by an overwhelming majority the British people have voted to stay in, and I am sure everybody would want to accept that. That has been the principle of all of us who have advocated the referendum."

Asked about the future of the anti-EEC campaign, he said: "I have always said the referendum would be binding. There will be discussions about our relationship, but clearly the decision of the referendum is binding on Parliament. There can be no going back."

The vote would be seen as a way of resolving something that had divided the political parties in the nation, Mr Benn said. "He likened it to a cleansing experience, adding that the rest of the Labour manifesto, notably in industrial problems which remain to be solved. The task ahead was one of modernising British industry, and he spoke calmly without any great emotion. Asked how his job would be affected by the vote, he said:

"These tasks of industrial regeneration now have to be tackled within the framework of the EEC. I see my job as seeking to defend the interests of Britain and the British people."

He had never had any difficulty in accepting political decisions. I have seen matters in terms of issues, not personalities. I have no regrets. Minorities tend to accept majority decisions."

He said his future in the Cabinet was a matter for the Prime Minister, and he had had no contact with Mr Wilson yesterday.

Bonn revives its plans for integration

Bonn, June 6.—Anticipating the British "Yes" vote, West German policy planners yesterday revived their plans for the next moves towards European political union. The Bonn government withheld official comment pending the final results, but informed sources said the Foreign Ministry was preparing for new moves towards integrating the Community.

Dr Helmut Kohl, chairman of the opposition Christian Democratic Party, declared that the British people had shown their solidarity by an overwhelming majority. The time had come to take a decisive step towards European unity.

Herr Schmidt, the Chancellor, appeared on television to say that the result was "a pleasure and a joy to us Germans." Last night, he sent Mr Wilson a congratulatory telegram. Closer cooperation in the larger European Community was now possible, he added.

Herr Brandt, chairman of the ruling Social Democratic Party and former Chancellor, said: "The British people have made a historic decision. We are delighted that it has turned out in favour of Europe. After a debate which was more thorough and lengthy than in every other European country... first Parliament, then the Government and now the British people directly, in a referendum, have made their decision."

He added that British Labour MPs would be very welcome in Brussels. The decision was warmly and unsurprisingly applauded by the European Commission. But the popping of champagne corks could not disguise a certain nervousness and irritation with the whole referendum exercise, which, despite moments of nervousness, was not taken very seriously in Brussels.

The motives behind the referendum were seen as relating solely to the internal politics of the British Labour Party, and no one in recent months at least considered that there was any real danger of a "No" vote. But the size of the majority brought genuine pleasure and relief.

Paris: Mr Jean Sauvagnargues, the French Foreign Minister, did not await the official result before expressing his country's welcome for what he called "the clear response" of the British people. "France," he

In brief

Information unit closes

The Referendum Information Unit, set up by the Government to answer voters' questions during the campaign, closed last night.

One of the staff said yesterday that food prices had produced most questions; other topics that had aroused the greatest interest were North Sea oil, sovereignty and "faceless bureaucrats."

Car-makers determined

Mr John Bewick, director of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, said: "The potential market now ahead of us, and the firm role we can play in the decision-making process of the greater Europe, are carrots which should make us all the more determined to put right our internal problems."

Channel joyride

Mr Richard Bickel, aged 28, a merchant banker, of Woodley, Reading, Berkshire, flew from Dover to Calais yesterday morning on a hang-glider towed by a motor boat. He was celebrating referendum day in anticipation of a "Yes."

CBI welcome

The Confederation of British Industry said: "Such a resounding 'Yes' must surely remove once and for all the uncertainty which has had a damaging effect both in this country and in the rest of the Community."

EEC tour offer

A London travel agency is offering businessmen a £110 tour from October 4 of Brussels, Strasbourg and Luxembourg to see the workings of the EEC decision-making bodies. The trip will last eight days.

'End to uncertainty'

Mr David Bassett, general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, one of the big pro-EEC unions, welcomed the referendum result with the words: "It should end the uncertainty and allow us to get on with solving our real economic problems."

No early return to politics by Sir Christopher

Sir Christopher

Sir Christopher Soames intends to stay on in Brussels as a vice-president of the European Commission rather than to return to British politics immediately.

Expressing his delight at the referendum result yesterday, he said he still had a job to do in the Community.

His term as vice-president finishes at the end of 1976 and he will probably return to London before then.

Whether Sir Christopher will come back into party politics depends more on events, he believes, than on his personal inclination.

But with a major agreement between the Community and Canada coming up, commercial negotiations between the Community and Iran, and the new relationship developing between the Community and China, he has plenty to do.

Result is second D-Day for Britain, Mr Jenkins says

By Philip Howard

Mr Jenkins, Home Secretary, chairman of the Campaign for Britain in Europe, welcomed the floodtide of affirmative results last night. On the thirty-first anniversary of D-Day, he described it as "a second D-Day for British resurgence in Europe based not on sullen acquiescence but on enthusiastic cooperation."

There was a sound of Euro-revelry from the Waldorf Hotel in London yesterday as up to 500 campaigners met for a running buffet that ran on all day. Sir Christopher Soames, EEC Commissioner for External Relations, Mr Heath, Mr Jenkins, Mr Whitelaw, and all the other big faces of the movement, beamed and sweated under the television lights. Mr Heath, Mr Jenkins, and Mr

David Steel were given a reception fit for heroes.

Mr Jenkins said that at the beginning of the campaign he would have settled for a 51 per cent turn out, split 50 "Yes" to 40 "No". He added:

"It puts the uncertainty behind us. It commits Britain to Europe and to a constructive role in it. Nobody has promised an easy immediate future. The next two years are going to be very difficult. But the difference is that we can now face them, operating on a basis of hope and friendship."

Mr Whitelaw said:

A very rewarding part of the campaign, and a significant factor in the result, has been the way that the pro-Europeans irrespective of their differences on other issues, have sunk those differences and worked together. We have ensured that Britain in the future can play her part in the world as the partner of her closest neighbours. Our children and grandchildren will thank us for the way we voted."

Opponents say they will keep up fight

Mr Christopher Frere-Smith, chairman of the National Referendum Campaign, said on BBC television that a "Yes" verdict need not be final. What one Parliament did, another could undo. He said:

It is our belief that, now the referendum is over, our partners in the Common Market will proceed full steam ahead towards political union and therefore this issue will emerge again within a short time.

In a statement the campaign said that Britain had not voted for economic and monetary union, for integration in a federal state, or for the transfer of power from Parliament to a Community parliament.

We shall oppose these or any other proposals that go beyond the terms of the referendum.

We shall carefully watch the future course of events. We have no doubt that the warning we gave during the campaign about the economic and political consequences of membership are fully justified.

Farmers' chief welcomes end of uncertainty

By Hugh Clayton

Agricultural Correspondent

Sir Henry Plumb, president of the National Farmers' Union, said last night that the affirmative referendum vote should stimulate production of food in the United Kingdom after the uncertain period of the campaign. He told the annual conference of the British Association of Grain, Seed, Feed and Agricultural Merchants at Stratford-on-Avon that confidence in home agriculture had long been at a low ebb and during the campaign it had been "teetering on the brink."

The main task now was to make the "unfairly maligned common agricultural policy" an even more effective instrument and to find a way of financing agricultural expansion.

Some farmers are confident that the Government will press in Brussels for a revaluation

of the so-called "green pound" to raise returns for farm produce in Britain closer to levels elsewhere in the EEC.

Mr D. Scott Johnston, deputy general secretary of the National Farmers' Union of Scotland, said: "We must get Common Market prices applying in Britain at their proper levels."

Mr T. Myrddin Evans, president of the Farmers' Union of Wales, said revaluation was needed quickly. Adjustment to full EEC levels would give British beef farmers an average of an extra £35 for each animal sold.

The only dissenting voice yesterday came from the National Union of Agricultural Allied Workers, which has opposed membership. "I shall continue to be a reluctant European," a spokesman said. "But we shall probably play a greater part in the European trade union movement."

Mr Stonehouse will be absent from expulsion debate

In Melbourne, Mr Stonehouse said he understood from the

Council to submit a petition on the matter to her Majesty".

Mr Arthur Askey, the comedian, with his grandchildren, Jane, William and Andrew, yesterday as he celebrated a double event: his seventy-fifth birthday and the publication of his autobiography.

lapping off to 30 per cent for those on more than £36 a week.

Reemphasizing the gap that exists between the board and the union Mr Weighell said last night: "I shall be going to talks about my acceptance of a proposal which has already rejected the arbitration award."

Because the board is also taking an uncompromising attitude towards the wages issue the prospects for an early settlement of the dispute, which threatens a national strike from June 23, are slight.

The talks are likely to begin early next week, but the latter yesterday to the NUR from Mr Herbert Morrison, the board member for industrial relations, holds out little hope because British Rail has

Mr Farrimond added: "The board is greatly concerned that the industrial action planned by the NUR would have grave consequences—both immediate and long-term—for the nation, industry, our customers, and our employees."

be, based on investigations that are making place related to the harmful effects of national economy." No definition of "harmful acts" was given.

Two days ago, the Government imposed a surcharge of between 10 per cent and 20 per cent on all imports, from the needles to beef and cereals in an effort to stem inflation.

Marseilles and Nice prostitutes join protest

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, June 6

The protest movement among France's prostitutes, which began Monday with a march

Socialist Party with its 40 per cent and the Popular Democratic Party with its 28 per cent, make up the majority, you are making a mistake. They do not have a majority."

Senhor Cunha added: "The Constituent Assembly will certainly not be a legislative organ; it will certainly not be a chamber of deputies." — *Reuter.*

A group of young lawyers in Bilbao has circulated a clandestine time document containing the names of 42 people who are accused that they had been tortured by the police during detention last month.—Reuter

After representations by the registrar of the High Court Family Division, the Official Solicitor, who is responsible for the welfare of minors under protection, was approached to make inquiries into the case, with a view to the possibility of making the child a ward of court.

The girl, who has been at a special school for two years, suffers from a rare condition which results in large bone, muscular and neurological difficulties and retardation.

The Norwegian skipper, Mr Ernst Sandoe, reported that the wreck was in 130 fathoms of water on the south bank of the North Cape fishing banks. The wreck was apparently not recorded on the charts.

The exact location of the Gaul has never been established. One of her lifebuoys was found

On the main trawler, Gunild, said yesterday: "I think we should have some tangible evidence such as wreckage before accepting any claim of the finding of the Gaul. "There are more than ninety wrecks in this area. It is very difficult to identify a wreck there without some evidence being brought to the surface. I will accept that the Gaul is in 150 fathoms, but all the evidence points to her being off

Position registered: Mr Sandoe, skipper of the trawler Sjoelyst, said at Alesund, west Norway, that skippers and mates of trawlers and factory ships had registered the exact position of the wreckage and in their view the area should be examined closely (Reuter reports from Oslo). A British television team is in Norway producing a programme about the sinking.

Correction
The site of the Sneyland referred to in the Special Report on Germans in Britain (June 1940) was in Upper Thames Street; it was sold in 1853 to make way for Cannon Street Station, not Charing Cross.

He estimated that 95 per cent of health problems could be covered by between 100 and 200 drugs, a range with which the physician could cope. In most European countries, however,

There was not enough international solidarity to find the drugs required "because they will not be the big money makers, the countries concerned could not afford the big money makers".

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"But in developing countries even to make the feed reasonably clean is a tremendous problem. And nothing compares with what a mother's milk gives to a child in terms of resistance and good nutrition in order to assure maximum of growth potential."

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OVERSEAS

Leading French critic of Mirage badly injured by bus after revelation of payment by US firm

Paris, June 6.—General Paul Stehlin, former Vice-President of the French National Assembly, was hit by a bus and severely injured in Paris tonight a few hours after a Senate subcommittee in Washington revealed that he had been on the payroll of the Northrop aircraft manufacturing company in California.

The subcommittee also accused Mr. Stehlin of taking questionable payments from arms dealers selling Northrop military aircraft. In its own confidential report the Northrop Corporation revealed that it had paid \$450,000 (about £200,000) to an intermediary, allegedly as bribes for two Saudi Arabian generals in connection with the sale of Northrop fighter aircraft to that country.

The American Senate subcommittee on multinational corporations said today that General Stehlin, a former chief of staff of the French Air Force, had been paid by Northrop for several years, latterly receiving \$7,500 (about £3,200) a year.

General Stehlin was forced to resign from his post as Vice-President of the Assembly last November after it was disclosed that he had advised high-ranking French officials that the French-built Mirage F-1 fighter was technically inferior to American planes, including the Northrop F-16.

The disclosure of his action provoked a flurry in the French National Assembly at a time when the Mirage and the F-16 had earned competing for the so-called arms deal of the century involving 350 aircraft to be purchased by Holland, Denmark, Norway and Belgium. Gaullist politicians accused him of a lapse of military honour.

Members of the Dassault firm which produces the Mirage said at the time that General Stehlin's motives in favouring American jets were "commercial". The general, who is 68, answered that he believed in American planes were "indisputably superior, on technological grounds" to the Mirage.

Only a few days after his report had been disclosed, the general had filed a formal complaint after a traffic accident involving his 20-year-old son, Marc, who suffered severe facial injuries when the windscreen of his car shattered at high speed. General Stehlin said the possibility "cannot be excluded" that his son was the indirect victim of an attempted murder.

"I have been subjected to hateful and violent attacks and have received threats in anonymous letters," he explained. Police said tonight that, according to first witnesses' reports, General Stehlin was hit by a bus as he was crossing a street in the central Opéra district. His condition was reported as "serious" as Hôpital Cochin, where he was admitted.—AP.

Washington, June 6.—The Senate subcommittee also said it intended to investigate the role of a former high Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) official in attempting to influence the weapons policies of Iran and West Germany. It made the statement in a news release as it made public hundreds of pages of once-secret material from an audit, made by the Northrop Corporation itself about its overseas payments.

Release of the material came less than 24 hours after Northrop admitted it had paid a total of \$450,000 (about £200,000) to an intermediary, allegedly as bribes for two Saudi Arabian generals in connection with the sale of F-16 aircraft to that country.

A special committee of five independent Northrop directors said the bribes were paid, but that the intermediary had reported that one general had taken \$250,000 to refrain from blocking sale of the company's F-16 jet fighters to Saudi Arabia.

Northrop also admitted paying \$4,400 to bribe an Iranian tax assessor and paying \$15,000 to an intermediary, allegedly intended as a gift to an Indonesian politician. Both Northrop and the Senate subcommittee said many of the overseas sales commissions and consultants' fees the company had paid were for purely legitimate purposes. But between the bribes, the subcommittee said, "is a grey area of questionable legitimacy which the subcommittee will probe further in the course of its hearings. Northrop officials are scheduled for a public grilling on Monday.

This includes the payment of secrecy fees to members of several West European parliaments, former high foreign military officers, and the role of a high CIA official in attempting to influence the weapons policies of Iran and West Germany," the subcommittee said.

In its report, Northrop said the payments for Saudi Arabia were requested by its Middle East sales representative, Mr. Adnan M. Khashoggi.

According to the report, Mr. Khashoggi told Northrop officials that the first \$250,000 payment had indeed reached the intended recipient. Neither general was named in the report, but Northrop said it had given the information to Saudi authorities.

Mr. Khashoggi disputes Northrop's account of the affair. He says he got the money for legitimate expenses and denies paying any bribes. In two cases the Northrop directors found payments had been made to members of the royal families of Iran and Saudi Arabia. But both men were businessmen who got the money for apparently legitimate business reasons, according to the report.

The report left a number of questions hanging. The West German electronic firm, Siemens, refused to tell Northrop what happened to the \$1,140,000 which a Northrop subsidiary gave it "for payment to individuals unknown". The CIA under existing laws is prohibited from disclosing information about its communications with an Iranian communications deal.

A Swiss lawyer, Mr. Robert Weisbrod, got \$750,000 over six years as advances against possible future sales commissions, but declined to tell Northrop the identity of his associates. The Senate subcommittee is also investigating overseas payments by other American corporations, including the Gulf Oil Corporation's \$4m in political donations in South Korea and United Brands' \$1,250,000 banana contribution in Honduras.—AP.

He added that so far as he knew "no actual assassination took place with which the CIA was directly involved". The reports of assassination plots against foreign leaders concern above all the Kennedy Administration—to the undisguised joy of Mr. Nixon's apologists. A vast amount of allegation has got into the public record, but there has been no substantiation of rumours that it was one of the Kennedy brothers who gave orders.

Senator Edward Kennedy yesterday issued a statement saying he was sure this was impossible. The next public phase of the story will be the forthcoming release of the Rockefeller commission report on the CIA's transgressions into domestic spying.

It was partly in reaction to Mr. Rockefeller's earlier statement this week that the CIA's statutory infractions had not been on a major scale, that Mr. Rockefeller expostulated that murder was not something minor. He accused Mr. Rockefeller of trying to soft-pedal the issue.

Mr. Kruger, South Africa's Minister of Justice, has refused permission for Mrs. Helen Suzman, the Progressive Party MP, to talk to Mr. Nelson Mandela, the African political leader serving a life prison sentence on Robben Island.

During a parliamentary debate he said that Mrs. Suzman could visit the prison to inspect conditions there but could not talk to prisoners. He warned her that she would be breaking the law if she failed to hand over to the authorities letters she received from prisoners.

Earlier Mrs. Suzman said that at least 15 people were still in detention without trial, nine months after being taken into custody for attending a pro-Frelimo rally. Ten others had been detained apparently on charges unconnected with the rally. She asked how much longer the Minister's interrogations were going to keep these wretched people, many in solitary confinement.

able (in our opinion) Bishop Frenz, who, being in charge of the peace and refugee committee, makes use of our Church to cover political actions master-minded from abroad. The Government knows full well the consequences of this, not only for our communities, but for national security as well.

The petition continues by asking the government to dissolve the corporation called "Lutheran Evangelical Church in Chile" and to liquidate its properties for not having complied with the social objectives established by its founders. The revocation of the residence permits of Pastors Helmut Frenz, Axel Becquer, Jimmy Savolainen, Wolfgang Werner and Friederich Wirtenberger is also requested.

The letter ends by saying: "We wish to make it known that all these pastors came to Chile expressly to work in certain communities, not fulfilling their obligations they lose their legal right to remain in the country."

It is also pointed out that the pastors of Puerto Montt, Valdivia and Temuco resigned from their respective communities and their exit is expected soon.

From Our Own Correspondent New York, June 6

A convict from a prison near Jackson, Michigan, escaped today in a helicopter which swooped into the prison yard and carried him off. Officials said the helicopter had been hijacked and the pilot forced to fly to the prison.

Mijack and prisoner were transferred to a waiting car some 15 miles from the prison. The helicopter pilot told the police that his passenger, whom he had expected to take for a routine flight, suddenly produced a knife.

From Our Own Correspondent New York, June 6

President Amin has accused Mr. Wilson of trying to humiliate him, according to London Uganda monitored by Reuters.

He says the Prime Minister asked some African leaders not to attend the summit conference of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) which is due to be held next month in Kampala, the Ugandan capital.

General Amin's charge is contained in a telegram sent to Mr. Wilson, a copy of which was given to the acting British High Commissioner in Uganda.

He said it had come to his attention that Mr. Wilson consulted some African heads of state during the recent Commonwealth conference in Jamaica with the object of persuading them not to go to

clear that my government cannot regard the situation in Namibia as a threat to national peace and security, and we would oppose any resolution of this council to that effect.

The debate has, in fact, turned on the question of whether the Namibian situation is to be regarded as a threat to peace. The African countries want it to be treated as such a threat, and in their resolution they make a specific reference to article seven of the United Nations charter, which deals with threats to peace and security.

From Peter Strafford New York, June 6

The Security Council appeared today to be heading for a showdown on the issue of South-West Africa (Namibia). The African countries and their supporters tabled a strong resolution calling for a mandatory settlement of the issue.

South Africa and all the signs were that it would be vetoed by Britain, France or the United States and perhaps all three. In a speech tonight, Mr. Ivor Richard, the British representative, said the British response on Namibia. But he added: "I must make it

clear that my government cannot regard the situation in Namibia as a threat to national peace and security, and we would oppose any resolution of this council to that effect."

Mr. Wilson of Uganda, who is accused of trying to humiliate him, according to London Uganda monitored by Reuters.

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Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg (left) and his wife greeted at Moscow airport by President Podgorny (centre).

Russia welcomes another European monarch

From Our Correspondent Moscow, June 6

Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg and his wife, Grand Duchess Josephine-Charlotte, who arrived in Moscow yesterday, are being accorded full red carpet treatment by the Soviet leadership.

The royal couple was welcomed at Vaukovo airport by President Podgorny. Like other visiting heads of state, including the former Emperor Haile Selassie and Mr. Nixon, the Grand Duke and his wife are housed in the Kremlin's royal suite once used by the Romanovs.

At a Kremlin dinner last night the Grand Duke and the Soviet President exchanged speeches pledging friendship and cooperation.

Today, the royal couple was sightseeing in Moscow. Tomorrow, they will fly to Tbilisi, Georgia, and then travel on to Leningrad on Sunday. They will return home on Tuesday.

The Luxembourg ruler's visit, only days after that of Queen Margrethe of Denmark, marks a new development in the Soviet Union.

The policy of encouraging state visits by royalty is evidence of the present Soviet leadership's maturity and its striving for a kind of social respectability.

With their strong sense of theatre, the Russians have retained their love for formal pomp and circumstance as witnessed by the elaborate ceremonies and fancy full-dress uniforms on patriotic occasions

which have replaced the drab austerity of earlier revolutionary days.

Apparently more royal visits are on the way. Queen Margrethe was the first European reigning sovereign ever to set foot in the Soviet Union. But it is now expected that Moscow will soon be seeing King Baudouin of Belgium and probably Queen Juliana of the Netherlands.

There are unconfirmed reports that the Russians have told Sweden that young King Carl Gustaf would be welcome in Moscow will soon be seeing King Baudouin of Belgium and probably Queen Juliana of the Netherlands.

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Americans withdraw last of their deadly B52 bombers from bases in Thailand

From Bruce Pelling U-Tapao air base, Thailand June 6

The last of the American B52 bombers began leaving the air base at U-Tapao this morning, bringing to an end the deployment in Thailand of one of the most powerful weapons used during the Indo-China conflict. Three of the black, ugly eight-engined jets flew out this morning bound for the United States and the remaining 13 will have left by Sunday.

This withdrawal, combined with the expected redeployment of all 31 F-111 fighter bombers from Korat air base later this month, makes it more and more likely that the entire American military presence in Thailand will be withdrawn by next March, the Thai Government's deadline.

The 200-ton B52s were the most deadly weapon deployed by the United States in Indo-China, each with a conventional bomb payload of 30 tons.

The most common practice was for groups of three to carpet-bomb areas nearly a mile wide, a tactic which the United States military authorities referred to as "arc-lighting".

B52s were first used from Thai soil in early 1967, continuing with almost daily missions until the Vietnam cease-fire of 1973. After that, the bombers carried out a brief raid in north-eastern Laos in April, 1973, and were used extensively in Cambodia until Congress imposed a bombing halt throughout Indo-China in August of that year.

Perhaps their most controversial exploit was the Christmas bombing of Hanoi in 1972. Seventeen of the aircraft were shot down by the North Vietnamese during that eleven-day bombing campaign, which was one of the most intensive of the war.

Until recently the B52s and F-111s represented the most powerful concentration of United States air power outside America itself.

Thai Foreign Ministry officials suggest that Major-General Chatchai Choonhavan, the Foreign Minister, requested that these aircraft be withdrawn this month to satisfy North Vietnamese demands that the most threatening aircraft be removed from Thai soil. However, in the past United States military withdrawals have conformed to American strategic interests rather than any views on the subject held by the Thai Government.

Certainly, the American military presence in Thailand will never be the same with the removal of the B52s. But United States military strength remains elsewhere in Asia in the form of air bases in the Philippines and South Korea, not to mention the Seventh Fleet.

Although this morning's withdrawal of the B52s was a significant step, it does not mean that the United States will completely withdraw its military forces from Thailand. The Seventh Fleet, for example, will remain in the Gulf of Thailand, and the 23rd Air Force will continue to operate from U-Tapao.

The decision to withdraw the B52s is part of a broader trend towards reducing the American military presence in Southeast Asia. This trend is driven by a combination of factors, including the desire to reduce the risk of nuclear war and the need to focus resources on other global challenges.

The withdrawal of the B52s is a significant step towards reducing the American military presence in Southeast Asia. It is a move that reflects the changing strategic priorities of the United States and the growing pressure to reduce the risk of nuclear war.

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Banks in Saigon to reopen

From Our Correspondent Saigon, June 6

The banks in Saigon, which had been closed since the fall of the city to North Vietnamese forces, are expected to reopen within a few days.

The decision to reopen the banks is part of a broader effort to restore normalcy to the city. It is a move that reflects the growing confidence in the new government and the desire to rebuild the economy.

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Decisive phase reached in Vienna talks on Cyprus

From Paul Martin Cairo, June 6

Egypt's confidence in American support for her basic demands in the next phase of Middle East peace moves has been enhanced since the reopening of the Suez Canal.

It is now felt that President Ford will launch a new "determined peace" offensive later this month with Dr. Henry Kissinger resuming his shuttle diplomacy.

There is undisputed satisfaction among officials that Israel's attempt to make a public issue of her cargo passing through the canal was frustrated by the Egyptians. Well placed Egyptians say that it was representative "of the strongest possible kind" by the Americans.

The episode of the canal bound Israel "test" cargo has also reinforced Egyptian confidence in the United States. It is understood that as soon as the Israelis announced their intentions, the Americans made it clear to President Sadat that they would use their good offices to short circuit the attempt.

In his immediate reaction, President Sadat said that the question of Israel bound cargo in ships of other nations using the canal was "no problem". Egyptian officials have made it clear that this would not be a stumbling block to any agreement.

Edward Mortimer writes: Mr. Mohamed Helal, former editor of Al-Ahram, confirm in London yesterday that passage of Israel cargoes through the Suez Canal was discussed between President Sadat and Kissinger in Aswan during negotiations which led to a first disengagement agreement in January, 1974, and was a subject of a letter from President Sadat to President Nixon at the time of that agreement.

He said, however, that a letter did not contain an unconditional promise to let Israel cargoes through but, as President Sadat said in Aswan, this would be conditional on Israel's good behaviour.

Our Washington Correspondent writes: The Senate in a further pro-Israel gesture today voted prior hearings, to continue granting Israel credit arms until the end of 1977. A move, sponsored by Sen. Henry Jackson, was passed despite critics' complaints it was "open ended" credit, the type that no other foreign country enjoyed from the United States.

British move: P & O British biggest shipping group, yesterday confirmed that it has decided to route its vessels through the Suez Canal, which it is practical to do so. M. companies, like P & O, have been wary about sending their vessels through the canal as it was seen to be in safe operation.

The decision to route vessels through the Suez Canal is a significant step towards restoring normalcy to the city. It is a move that reflects the growing confidence in the new government and the desire to rebuild the economy.

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In brief

Dissident Jews face new tax

Moscow, June 6.—New taxes on money sent to Soviet citizens from abroad will be imposed from January 1. It has been officially announced here. Jews who have lost their jobs after applying to emigrate to Israel, and who rely on payments from overseas, will be particularly affected.

Funds sent from abroad are already liable to state bank charges, which absorb more than a third their value. The new tax, approved by the Supreme Soviet, is an additional levy.

Mr Brezhnev on TV

Moscow, June 6.—Mr. Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader who was last seen in public on May 3, is to appear on Moscow television next Friday. Observers regarded this as indicating that he is not suffering from any serious illness and expect him to be back at work soon.

West Africa clash

Dakar, June 6.—Hostilities are reported to have resumed along a disputed area of the Mali-Upper Volta border after a lull lasting several months, according to a cablecast broadcast by the United Nations. The area is believed to be rich in minerals.

Lourenço renamed

Lourenço Marques, June 6.—The Mozambique capital, Lourenço Marques, will be renamed Can Phung after independence on June 25. The name means "The Place of Phung" and was a chief here in the sixteenth century when the Portuguese arrived.

Marcos security talks

Manila, June 6.—President Marcos today met Mr. Philip Habib, United States Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and Pacific Affairs, and set out the security policies of the Philippines. The two countries are in the process of negotiating a security agreement between the two countries.

China's iron age

Peking, June 6.—Chinese archaeologists have discovered an ancient war axe that proves iron was in use in the country 3,000 years ago, the People's Daily reported today.

Apology to Moscow

Britain has apologized to the Soviet Union about an incident during Mr. Shelepin's visit to London, when an embassy official was harassed by demonstrators.

Sato funeral

Tokyo, June 6.—Thousands of Japanese paid their last respects to Mr. Sato, the former Japanese Prime Minister, at a Buddhist funeral.

Sir Cyril Black to give libel award to charity

Sir Cyril Black, a former MI and three times mayor of Wimbledon, yesterday expressed his intention of donating various charities the \$100,000 (about £43,000) as won on Wednesday last in a libel suit in the New York state Supreme Court.

A press release from Sir Cyril stated: "In 1969 a book was published in the United States entitled Sir Cyril Black which conveyed the impression that the book was a biography. This book was widely sold in many parts of the world."

"Far from being a biography the book consisted of a pornographic novel in which the principal character was named Sir Cyril Black, portrayed as a man who had engaged in various practices of a repulsive nature."

Besides the \$100,000 settlement, Sir Cyril also won a public apology from Mr. Maurice Girard, the author of the book. Sir Cyril, a noted fight against pornography, said a first hand of the book from a stranger who wrote to him.

Canada jails four in IRA gunrunning plot

Toronto, June 6.—Four Irish-born men accused of plotting to smuggle arms to the IRA were sentenced to prison terms in Toronto yesterday.

The men, three from Canada and one from the United States, pleaded guilty to conspiracy to export arms. They were given until June 17 to settle their affairs and begin serving their sentences which range from 17 months to two years.

The police said William Gilroy, aged 30, and Robert Gray, 32, both of Toronto, Joseph Myles, 52, of Garden City, Michigan, and Philip Anthony Kent, 32, of Tavistock, Ontario, conspired to transport 15 rifles and ammunition from Canada to the United States and from there to "certain factions in Ireland".

Before the sentencing the prosecutor said that none of the men was criminal in the ordinary sense.

The police said Mr. Myles was an executive officer of an American organization, Northern Irish Aid. He was arrested on the Canadian side of the border. Police who had him under surveillance, stopped his car and found the arms.—Reuters.

Fighting by rival groups spreading in Angola

SOUT BANK CONCERT HALLS

Director: John Deaton, CBE. Tel: 01-235 3911. Telephone bookings not accepted on Saturdays. For all other days, please call 01-235 3911. For all other days, please call 01-235 3911. For all other days, please call 01-235 3911.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

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|--------------------------|--|
| Sunday 9 June 7.30 p.m. | LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Conductor: Sir Adrian Boult Programme: Beethoven: 5th Symphony; Brahms: 4th Symphony; Tchaikovsky: 6th Symphony |
| Monday 10 June 8 p.m. | HELMUTH FISCHER ORCHESTRA Conductor: Helmut Fischer Programme: Beethoven: 5th Symphony; Brahms: 4th Symphony; Tchaikovsky: 6th Symphony |
| Tuesday 11 June 8 p.m. | ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Conductor: Sir Adrian Boult Programme: Beethoven: 5th Symphony; Brahms: 4th Symphony; Tchaikovsky: 6th Symphony |
| Wednesday 12 June 8 p.m. | ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Conductor: Sir Adrian Boult Programme: Beethoven: 5th Symphony; Brahms: 4th Symphony; Tchaikovsky: 6th Symphony |
| Thursday 13 June 8 p.m. | ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Conductor: Sir Adrian Boult Programme: Beethoven: 5th Symphony; Brahms: 4th Symphony; Tchaikovsky: 6th Symphony |
| Friday 14 June 8 p.m. | ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Conductor: Sir Adrian Boult Programme: Beethoven: 5th Symphony; Brahms: 4th Symphony; Tchaikovsky: 6th Symphony |
| Saturday 15 June 8 p.m. | ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Conductor: Sir Adrian Boult Programme: Beethoven: 5th Symphony; Brahms: 4th Symphony; Tchaikovsky: 6th Symphony |

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL

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|-----------------------------|---|
| Tuesday 10 June 7.45 p.m. | CITY OF LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Conductor: Sir Adrian Boult Programme: Beethoven: 5th Symphony; Brahms: 4th Symphony; Tchaikovsky: 6th Symphony |
| Wednesday 11 June 7.45 p.m. | JOEL SHAPIRO Piano Conductor: Sir Adrian Boult Programme: Beethoven: 5th Symphony; Brahms: 4th Symphony; Tchaikovsky: 6th Symphony |
| Thursday 12 June 7.45 p.m. | JOEL SHAPIRO Piano Conductor: Sir Adrian Boult Programme: Beethoven: 5th Symphony; Brahms: 4th Symphony; Tchaikovsky: 6th Symphony |
| Friday 13 June 7.45 p.m. | JOEL SHAPIRO Piano Conductor: Sir Adrian Boult Programme: Beethoven: 5th Symphony; Brahms: 4th Symphony; Tchaikovsky: 6th Symphony |
| Saturday 14 June 7.45 p.m. | JOEL SHAPIRO Piano Conductor: Sir Adrian Boult Programme: Beethoven: 5th Symphony; Brahms: 4th Symphony; Tchaikovsky: 6th Symphony |
| Sunday 15 June 7.45 p.m. | JOEL SHAPIRO Piano Conductor: Sir Adrian Boult Programme: Beethoven: 5th Symphony; Brahms: 4th Symphony; Tchaikovsky: 6th Symphony |

PURCELL ROOM

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|-----------------------------|---|
| Sunday 9 June 2.30 p.m. | DRUMS & DULCINERS Conductor: Sir Adrian Boult Programme: Beethoven: 5th Symphony; Brahms: 4th Symphony; Tchaikovsky: 6th Symphony |
| Monday 10 June 2.30 p.m. | DRUMS & DULCINERS Conductor: Sir Adrian Boult Programme: Beethoven: 5th Symphony; Brahms: 4th Symphony; Tchaikovsky: 6th Symphony |
| Tuesday 11 June 2.30 p.m. | DRUMS & DULCINERS Conductor: Sir Adrian Boult Programme: Beethoven: 5th Symphony; Brahms: 4th Symphony; Tchaikovsky: 6th Symphony |
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Wigmore Hall

Manager: William Lye 36 Wigmore Street W1 Box Office 01-935 2141
Tickets £1.75p, 40p unless otherwise stated. Mailing list 65p a year.

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| Sunday 9 June 7.30 p.m. | HINDS AMBRACKE Conductor: Sir Adrian Boult Programme: Beethoven: 5th Symphony; Brahms: 4th Symphony; Tchaikovsky: 6th Symphony |
| Monday 10 June 7.30 p.m. | HINDS AMBRACKE Conductor: Sir Adrian Boult Programme: Beethoven: 5th Symphony; Brahms: 4th Symphony; Tchaikovsky: 6th Symphony |
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PHILOMUSICA

"MUSIC FOR SUMMER EVENINGS"

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|----------------------------|--|
| Thursday 12 June 7.30 p.m. | ROYAL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Conductor: Sir Adrian Boult Programme: Beethoven: 5th Symphony; Brahms: 4th Symphony; Tchaikovsky: 6th Symphony |
| Friday 13 June 7.30 p.m. | ROYAL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Conductor: Sir Adrian Boult Programme: Beethoven: 5th Symphony; Brahms: 4th Symphony; Tchaikovsky: 6th Symphony |
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ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

FRIDAY, 27 JUNE, at 8 p.m.

HEATHER HARPER soprano
MERIEL DICKINSON contralto
NEW PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
LONDON CHORAL SOCIETY

Conductor: LEON LOVETT

Programme includes: POULENC: Gloria; BRANIFF: Song of David; MENDELSSOHN: incidental music, 1. Midsummer Night's Dream

WEDNESDAY, 9 JULY, at 7.30 p.m.

A Concert performance of Ernest Bloch's opera: sung in French

MACBETH

RYAN EDWARDS HELGA DERNESCH

JOHN ANDREW ROBERT LLOYD ELIZABETH TIPPETT PATRICIA PAYEN

DAVID GWYNNE JOHN WAKEFIELD MARIO RODRIGO CHRISTA LEHMANN

NEW PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

Conductor: JOSE SEREQUIER

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL

NEAT MONDAY, 9 JUNE at 7.45 p.m.

Only London Record this year of the distinguished guitarist

LEO WITOSZNSKY

Programme includes: Chopin: Nocturne, Op. 9, No. 3; Schumann: Piano Concerto, Op. 54

NEAT THURSDAY, 12 JUNE at 7.45 p.m.

JEAN FONDA piano

Programme includes: Chopin: Nocturne, Op. 9, No. 3; Schumann: Piano Concerto, Op. 54

CRISTINA ORTIZ

Programme includes: Chopin: Nocturne, Op. 9, No. 3; Schumann: Piano Concerto, Op. 54

STEFAN ASKENASE

Programme includes: Chopin: Nocturne, Op. 9, No. 3; Schumann: Piano Concerto, Op. 54

THE STORY OF RAGTIME

Programme includes: Chopin: Nocturne, Op. 9, No. 3; Schumann: Piano Concerto, Op. 54

PETER KATIN

plays Chopin

Programme includes: Chopin: Nocturne, Op. 9, No. 3; Schumann: Piano Concerto, Op. 54

GERVASE DE PEYER

Programme includes: Chopin: Nocturne, Op. 9, No. 3; Schumann: Piano Concerto, Op. 54

HUNGARIAN GYPSY COMPANY (Rajko)

Exciting music, Colourful dancing, Lively Hungarian gypsy songs.

SUNDAY JULY 6 to SATURDAY JULY 19

Opening performance Sunday 6 July at 3.15 p.m.

Monday to Friday at 7.45 p.m. Saturdays at 3.15 and 7.45 p.m.

SUNDAYS at 3.15 and 7.15 p.m. No performance on Monday 14 July

Tickets £2.00, £1.00, 50p. Box Office 01-235 3911. Royal Festival Hall, SE1 8XX, and usual agents.

PURCELL ROOM

Programme includes: Chopin: Nocturne, Op. 9, No. 3; Schumann: Piano Concerto, Op. 54

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

Director: John Deaton, CBE

Prigdet D'Oly Carte in association with the

Greater London Council presents

THE DOYLEY CARTE OPERA COMPANY

in a centenary season of

GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS

UTOPIA LTD.

July 17-19

THE MIKADO

July 21-23 August 7-9

IOIANTHE

July 24-26 July 28-30

THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD

July 8-August 2 August 4-6

Evenings at 7.30. Matinees (Wednesday and Saturday) at 3

Tickets £3.00, £2.50, £2.00, £1.50, £1.00 from Box Office.

Royal Festival Hall (01-235 3911) and usual agents.

Booking open Wednesday, 11 June.

Royal Opera House

THE ROYAL OPERA

June 11, 14, 16, 19 and 21 at 6.30 p.m.

SIR GEORG Solti returns to conduct

Richard Strauss

DIE FRAU OHNE SCHATTEN

Elizabeth Harbord, Heather Begg, Teresa Cahill, Helga Dernes, Ruth Hesse, Lois McDonald, Patricia Payne, Patsy Crook, William Elvin, James King, Donald McIntyre, Robert Tear, Forbes Robinson, Richard Van Allan.

SEATS AVAILABLE. Box Office Telephone: 01-240 1911

ST. JOHN'S, BATH SQUARE SW1 WEDNESDAY 11 JUNE at 7.45 p.m.

WEST SQUARE ELECTRONIC

MUSIC ENSEMBLE

SALLY MAYS piano & harpsichord

CHRISTOPHER TAYLOR flute

Programme includes: Chopin: Nocturne, Op. 9, No. 3; Schumann: Piano Concerto, Op. 54

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THE ARTS

Putting flesh on the Phantom

When the Actors' Company opened a lengthy summer season at Wimbledon next Monday it will be with *The Phantom of the Opera* which, suitably enough, in this centenary year of the Paris Opera has been adapted from Gaston Leroux's original novel and directed for the company by David Giles.

For Mr Giles this means something of a hat-trick in that it is his third year, and this production with a company of dedicated, according to its programme notes, to a form of "workers' control" by which the actors become their own joint artistic director. Briefly, the company (founded in 1972 largely owing to the initiative of Ian McKellen, who is no longer a member, and Edward Petherbridge who remains) works on a basis of equal pay and equal billing for all, fair share of leading and supporting roles for all, and total artistic and financial control by all, though they do allow an executive committee of their own members to advise on and approve day-to-day decisions.

But how, I asked David Giles, does this affect the traditional controlling role of the director, especially a director who comes from outside the group?

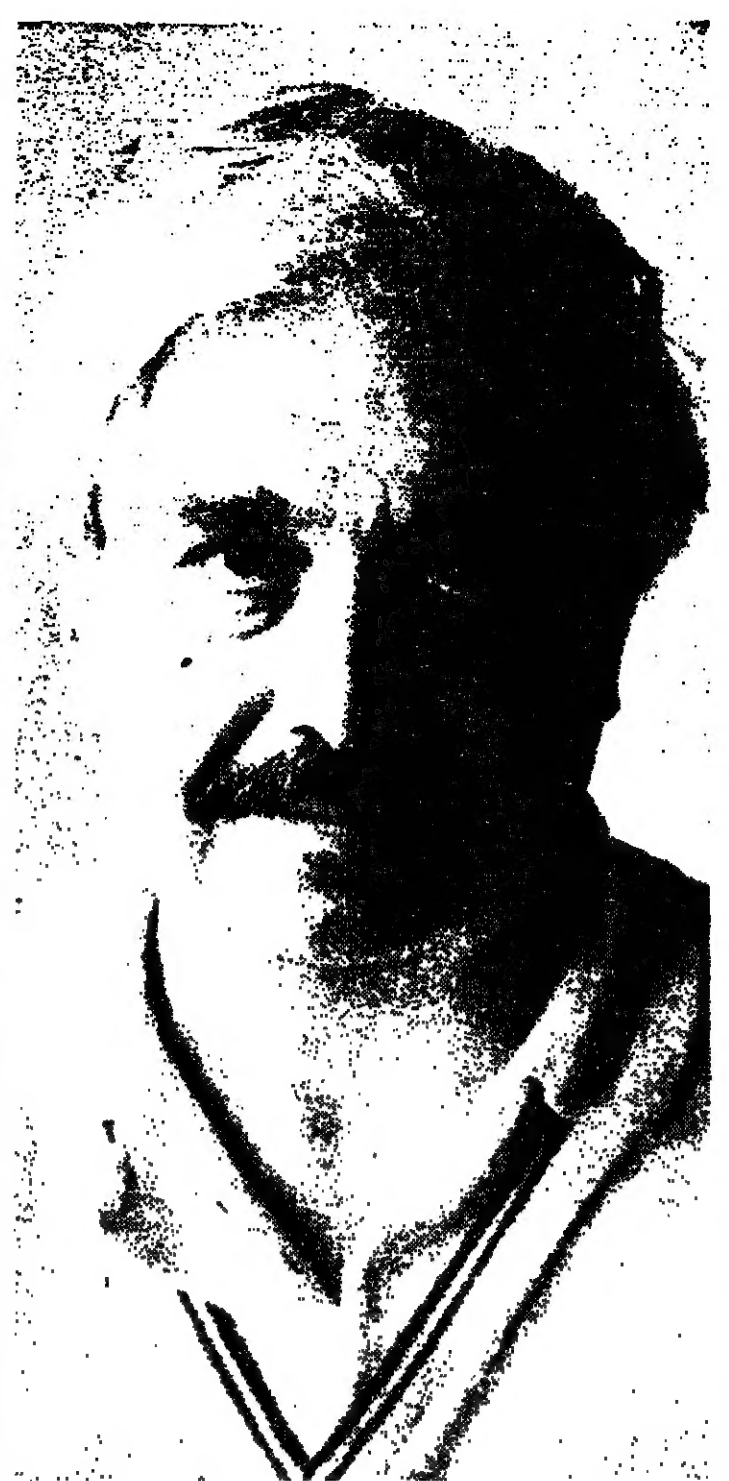
"Surprisingly little," admitted Mr Giles. "I'm not an employer, and so when I went to the first rehearsal of *The Phantom of the Opera* I did for their first season it was with some trepidation, wondering what it would be like to have the actors in charge. But now, after that production and *The Wood Demon* and this *Phantom of the Opera*, I can only say that I'd rather be employed by them than by a great many of the commercial managements I've encountered."

"One of the best things about the set-up is that the actors themselves can't grumble the way actors usually do about inadequate dressing rooms or lack of proper rehearsal time—anything that does wrong they bring on themselves by their own management, and that's a very relaxing feeling for a director to have. All casting is done in consultation, and of course it does become a more sensitive area than usual when you have the situation of 'second-best' turn for a good part' and you happen as the director to know that he or she is still wrong for it. Then there's usually a confrontation with the company en masse, but actors are themselves in the end the director—even a guest director—is still in a position of some strength."

"Discussions can sometimes be painful, but they do clear the air in a marvellous way, and once they're over the rehearsal period is free from a good many of the usual tensions. I don't feel I'm giving away any of my directorial rights, though from time to time I do have to justify and clarify them in open court, and obviously there's a certain amount of lobbying and red tape involved. I sometimes think I'd like a switchboard for Christmas."

But in the very first season, wasn't the position of Ian McKellen and John Wooding hot telephones? I sometimes think I'd like a switchboard for Christmas."

"Not really, although I suppose there was a feeling of creation by them which no amount of democracy could



David Giles

change; Edward of course is still with the company, and I can't help feeling that both Ian McKellen and John Wooding will return when the time is right. It would be very sad, for the sake of its own internal strength, if the Actors' Company couldn't continue to absorb the kind of actors who also have a reputation elsewhere."

For David Giles, the company has afforded a long-desired opportunity to get back into the theatre after several years in BBC Television.

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Oh Coward!

Criterion

Irving Wardle

According to Roderick Cook, who has been co-sponsoring this series since he launched it in 1970, Coward said he loved it in New York and came out humming the tunes. Hard to reconcile that response with Thursday night's stale frolics at the Criterion, where the curtain goes up on an inset concert-party proscenium bedecked with fairy lights and an unseen pianist labouring through "I'll See You Again." This is how I imagine the death of the West End: striving to last long enough to evoke the sense of glamour for people no longer able to afford it.

The show consists of Coward numbers arranged under such headings as "England", "Travel", "Love", ten categories in all but not jointly calculated to enlarge anyone's idea of Coward's range. On this showing the Master of the late years shrinks to the portly figure of former days: a narcissistic narcissism occupying a tiny world bounded by the curtain call and the cocktail cabinet. With the exception of a ruddy sketch about a bar set in evoke the sense of glamour for people no longer able to afford it.

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The show consists

Travel

The pillars of Solomon

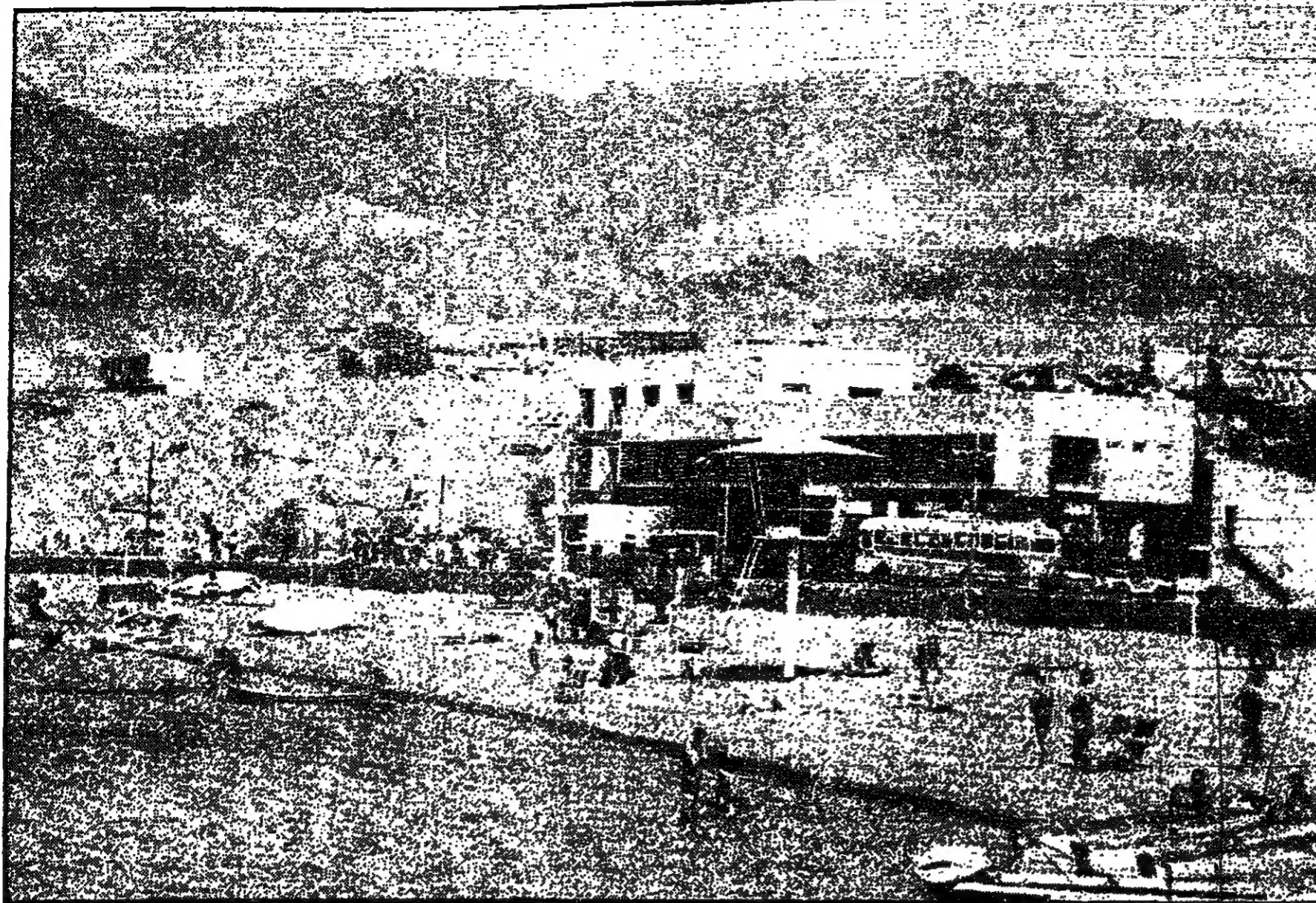
It just has to be one of the most relaxed places in the world: Eilat. The coral reefs of the Red Sea are beautiful and spectacular. The desert in this southern tip of Israel into which this small town's boundary merges adds an incredible dimension of scale and power. And the hotel accommodation is vast, varied and always inexpensive.

Yet Eilat nearly did not evolve. Years ago, former Israeli leader David Ben-Gurion, said that he wanted to see cities in the area, not tourists. But instead of a cluster of industrial enterprises supported by a string of satellite towns across the desert from Beer-sheba, there is just Eilat, still with a population of less than 20,000. It is a wonderful resort, with sunshine all the year round, broken with just a few days of rain in the winter months to remind you how the world outside is suffering.

Eilat is not like the northern resorts of Nathanya and Herzlia. It is quiet, restful, and tends to be ignored by the package tour operators, despite the attractions it offers. For the energetic there is water skiing or skin-diving, while the less athletic can still explore the wonders of the coral reefs from the safety of a glass-bottomed boat. There is the scenic beauty of the Red Canyon and of Solomon's Pillars, and for the historically minded, the copper mines of King Solomon (only two miles from the modern copper mines at Timna). Just across the Jordanian border are the associated metal workshops and smelting plants, recently excavated by Dr Nelson Glueck, an American archaeologist.

The closeness of the Jordanian border is significant for the future of Eilat—big things are bound to happen here. I was astonished to see, just across the bay, the Jordanian town of Aqaba. The two towns authorities respect each other—here the wider problems of the Middle East confrontation seem far away—and they are.

In talking to Rena Maor, head of the Government Tourist Office, and others, it seemed



clear that, given a peace settlement, a remarkable yet rational link-up could take place between Eilat and Aqaba. Many things could flow from a joint facility. Eilat has over 2,000 hotel rooms, many of them four-star, Aqaba has only 300 less good; Aqaba is about to introduce a gambling casino while Eilat, for religious reasons, cannot; Aqaba has an international airport whilst Eilat has a useful but limited airport support for Arka. Until a peace settlement makes all this possible, however,

there are two things which could help Eilat. The first would involve El Al in looking at charter flights instead of pursuing its present insular attitude to this market. The second would be the setting-up of a board with representatives of both countries but which would meet in, say, Geneva, or Athens, similar in operation to the Citrus Board which exists to avoid unnecessary competition and duplication of resources. Meltzer told me, "We could build a great common market together."

If you do go to Eilat now, and I certainly think you should, here are one or two recommendations: The Hotel Laromne is a spectacular building to find in a desert, with comfortable rooms, satisfying service and a really great swimming pool area. The Club Mediterranean, one of the world-wide chain, where, if your nerves can take it all, you can experience a thoroughly spontaneous social life. La Creole, a most unexpected restaurant to find in Israel, for its basic cuisine is French

Caribbean and three of its cooks are Haitians. The Costers, who own the restaurant, came to Israel from the West Indies, and have fostered here a unique blend of Caribbean drinks and garnishes, French cuisine and superb local produce, especially fish from the Red Sea and the Mediterranean. Even a simple-sounding vegetable soup had ingredients from Africa and Asia. A main course, duck, was garnished with fare from the Philippines and a most generous base of rum. La Creole would be an incredible experience in the heart of Paris or

London. The fact that it is in the middle of a desert is near enough a miracle. Eilat has been held in the past as a place to visit during the English winter, but I suspect that in a few years' time it will be a must all year round. July/August is not a hazard in view of the positive dry heat. Eilat has style, spirit and the opportunities to make it a fashionable resort. It is worth seeing before it achieves that dubious distinction.

Eric Moonman

Travel extra
Healthy thoughts

Few people seem to know that free medical treatment for urgent cases is available for British holidaymakers visiting countries in the European Economic Community. The standard holidaymakers' insurance policy costs about £50 for a fortnight. This may not sound a lot, but multiply it by four for the average family and it means £100 to add to the cost of the holiday.

A fairly simple procedure before going off on holiday entitles a family to medical treatment under National Health arrangements with the EEC, but the service is not available to unemployed or self-employed people. All employed people, pensioners and their dependants are eligible, however.

For more than six months before your holiday, complete form E11, which you can get from any local office of the Department of Health and Social Security or any employment exchange. Post it to the nearest local social security office.

A form E11 will be issued to you by post. It is essential to take it with you on holiday, for it is a certificate of entitlement to medical benefits during your stay.

This is what you must do in the various EEC countries if you need medical treatment: Belgium: If you have to go to a doctor, pay his fees and obtain a receipt. If he writes a prescription, get a receipt from the chemist. Take the receipt and your E11 to the local office of the Maladie Invalidité and you will get back not less than 75 per cent of the total cost. If you need to go into hospital, present your E11 to one of the local offices who will authorize payment of the cost and add to it the cost of the cheapest treatment.

France: To obtain treatment from a doctor or dentist, present your form to the local office of La Caisses Primaire de Santé Sociale. There is an office in most towns and the local town hall will give you the address. You will then be provided with a sickness document (*feuille de maladie*). This can be taken to any doctor or dentist who will enter the amount of his fee on it and return it to you when you have paid him. Similarly, a chemist will enter the cost of any medicines prescribed. The

refund will normally be 70 per cent of the doctor's fee and between 70 and 90 per cent of the cost of the medicines. In hospital, 80 per cent of the cost will be met by the social security system.

West Germany: Free treatment by doctors and dentists is available on presentation of a sickness document (*Krankenschein*). This is available from the local *Algemeines Ortskrankenkassen* or submission of the E11. Addresses of the offices are available from post offices and town halls. Treatment is free, but you may have to pay something towards the cost of hospital treatment or free hospital treatment, you will need a *Krankenversicherungsschein*. This can be obtained by presenting E11 and a doctor's recommendation to the local sickness office.

Italy: Treatment by doctors and hospital treatment for up to 180 days are free. But you must present your E11 to the local office of the *Istituto Nazionale per l'Assicurazione Contro le Malattie*. This can be obtained from local post offices and town halls.

Luxembourg: Authorization of free medical and hospital treatment is given by offices of the National Sickness Insurance scheme on presentation of your E11. You will pay the doctor or dentist, but should obtain a receipt. The same applies to medicines. A doctor's charges are refunded by the local sickness insurance office, but you may have to pay something towards the cost of medicines. If a doctor saves you need to go into hospital, treatment is free normally.

Netherlands: Go to a doctor or dentist who is affiliated to the *Landelijke Algemeine Ziekteverzekering* (*ANOV*) and get back not less than 75 per cent of the total cost. If you need to go into hospital, present your E11 to one of the local offices who will authorize payment of the cost and add to it the cost of the cheapest treatment.

Portugal: To obtain treatment from a doctor or dentist, present your form to the local office of the *Seguro Social*. There is an office in most towns and the local town hall will give you the address. You will then be provided with a sickness document (*folha de doença*). This can be taken to any doctor or dentist who will enter the amount of his fee on it and return it to you when you have paid him. Similarly, a chemist will enter the cost of any medicines prescribed. The

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ENTERTAINMENTS

ALSO ON PAGES 8 and 9

THEATRES

YOUNG VIC (by Old Vic) 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041 2042 2043 2044 2045 2046 2047 2048 2049 2050 2051 2052 2053 2054 2055 2056 2057 2058 2059 2060 2061 2062 2063 2064 2065 2066 2067 2068 2069 2070 2071 2072 2073 2074 2075 2076 2077 2078 2079 2080 2081 2082 2083 2084 2085 2086 2087 2088 2089 2090 2091 2092 2093 2094 2095 2096 2097 2098 2099 2100 2101 2102 2103 2104 2105 2106 2107 2108 2109 2110 2111 2112 2113 2114 2115 2116 2117 2118 2119 2120 2121 2122 2123 2124 2125 2126 2127 2128 2129 2130 2131 2132 2133 2134 2135 2136 2137 2138 2139 2140 2141 2142 2143 2144 2145 2146 2147 2148 2149 2150 2151 2152 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Bridge

Amazon in Wonderland

North reasoned in a curious way when she passed Six Hearts, resembling Alice, who thought that "I say what I mean" was the same as "I mean what I say" until she was corrected by the Hatter or the March Hare. She explained that by passing she was showing tricks because with nothing in her hand she would double to enter her partner from hiding.

West, who by her hid had marked herself with a void in one suit, led the ♠2 to signal that she wanted a club return if her partner were ever on lead. East ruffed and obeyed the order, whilst South had not understood the message. Declarer's ♠A was ruffed and

the defenders took three more
tricks. Four down in a small
Islam where there is a grand
Islam in No triumph is not
kind of result we expect in a
championship.

Edward Mayer

Tinderbox

Saturday Bazaar

For the Epicure

MIXED DOZEN—1 Rose, 1e Fr
 4 Hungarian Riesling, 2 Mor
 Red, 2H 32. Carriage paid
 dozen, 210.84. Butter &
 Chatham Spool, Reading, 1
 lished 1830.

into Ordnance Survey. He has worked in the geography departments of both Southampton and Edinburgh universities and ran his own shop in the Royal Mile, Edinburgh, for three years. He is a fellow of the Royal

One of the biggest problems for the map collector, even the expert Mr. Carson Clark, is that early maps are all printed in black and white. Colour printing was not introduced until the nineteenth century, but traditionally maps had been hand-coloured at an extra charge and map colouring was responsible for the splendidly coloured seventeenth-century French maps which were so esteemed that Nicholas Berrey was granted the title "enlumineur de la reine". But how to distinguish early, contemporary colouring from modern work? Mr Clark admits that even he some-

times has trouble. Samuel Crompton's 1800. This beautiful aquatinted panorama, which is priced at £2,000, extends to 60 feet.

Selecting a few maps in the middle price range, Map Sellers have bird's eye views of various British cities from the world atlas cities by the German publisher Neumann, Neumann-Hogelberg-Exeter at £127 (coloured), London at £127 (coloured), Edinburgh at £110 (uncoloured). They were published in 1950, and it is still puzzling scholars how the high vantage point was obtained.

Bevis Hillier

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Can 'English' Tories learn to speak the mind of Wales?

A week today the Welsh Conservatives are holding a conference. At the last one the chairman of the Young Tories group tossed a stone into the calm blue pond by saying: "Our trouble is that we are still regarded as the English party in Wales, and we will get nowhere until we change."

The ripples soon subsided because few took much notice of what he said. But some people within the party believe the strong element of truth in it must be put to Mrs Thatcher and her advisers as they shape the Conservatives' new image and set about regaining ground they have lost in the regions.

In considering what to do in Wales the Conservatives have to ponder three related questions: does it matter if they are looked on as the English party; how can they broaden their appeal; how far do they go in recognizing Welsh aspirations?

The background to these questions is that the Conservatives have always been a minority party in Wales. In some parts they have been for many years largely irrelevant in the countryside because they have had no feeling for the ordinary people and their language and history; and in the valleys because socialism has said it all.

Only nine years ago Labour had 32 of the 36 Welsh seats, and could claim to be in many respects the national party of Wales. Labour politicians talked of their "one party democracy". South Wales and Tory candidates felt like kamikaze pilots. The Tories held only three seats at the 1966 election.

Now the axis has shifted. Labour have 23, Liberals two, Plaid Cymru three. Conservatives have eight, in the essentially Anglicized areas of the border and the north and south coasts. But the Tory share of the vote at the last election was under 20 per cent, their worst performance since 1945, and no better than in 1906.

Today some Welsh Tories, and particularly younger ones, are dissatisfied with their party's attitude to Wales and think it is complacent about the image it presents. They say the party's response to Welsh needs is ostrich like. They complain that it is too heavy with men who insist on carrying military titles in civilian life, and with people who regard Wales as being not much different from a large and distinctive English county like Yorkshire.

They think the voice of Wales is not getting heard inside the party, they are anxious about a lack of Conservative activity in some constituencies between elections, and say the party is only now restricting "the import of stock-

'There is an element in the party that favours a Welsh Assembly'

brokers without a clue about Wales to fight elections from their jaguars."

Mr Bob Wolstenholme, secretary of the Wales Conservative Council, says: "Today we field more Welsh-based and Welsh-speaking candidates and we are much more a party of Wales rather than a party in Wales."

Since 1972, as an aid to reinforcing a Welsh identity, there has been an annual conference attended by leading figures in the party. There is also the new Tory tie which sports a letter "C" framing a red dragon; the "C" presumably stands for Conservative and not Cymru.

Mr Wolstenholme says there has been no dissatisfaction expressed about the party's attitude to Welsh aspirations and says there are adequate opportunities to do so at the conference. He describes the suggestion that the Conservatives are the English party as propaganda, and holds that Welsh Tories do have a strong feeling for Welsh identity "within a British context, of course."

With this remark he touches on a dilemma for Conservatives in Wales.

Years ago the Tories were openly hostile to nationalist claims of Welsh national consciousness and asserted that there was no such place as Wales. In the past 25 years, however, Conservatives have responded to the pushing of race and file and have given certain recognition to Welsh feeling, primarily by adopting a benevolent attitude to the Welsh language and framing legislation to help it.

But, as a unionist party, they have been reluctant to respond to Welsh demands for some devolution of Westminster and Whitehall power. Some of their measures have been watered, and others have been obscured by their inept handling of some Welsh issues. The Conservatives think Welshness is fine—providing it is as like and does nothing to interfere with their concept of Britain.

The party gave no evidence to the Kilbrandon Commission on the Constitution and, after the debate had lasted only five years, broke silence only

to announce that it wanted to maintain the status quo, with a modestly strengthened Welsh Office.

Few Welsh Conservatives are to be heard providing a robust critique of Kilbrandon, or a stout defence of the Westminster leg jam, or an explanation why, if the United Kingdom is as strong as they claim, it is not resilient enough to withstand a Welsh Assembly. Mostly they shelter behind the airy dismissal: "The Welsh are not interested."

But there is an element in the party that favours an elected Welsh Assembly with law-making power, and Mr Heath is said to have told a group of young Tories that he favoured it too.

Devolution—how much—is an issue Mr Thatcher will have to consider. Some Welsh Tory MPs would tell her that there is no electoral benefit to be had in pandering to nationalist aspirations, that the pressure for devolution is smaller than it appears.

They might also say that because of the lie of the political land further Tory progress in Wales is going to be hard; they might add that in their view there are advantages to remaining conspicuously English because there are many English immigrants, large stretches of middle-class suburbs indistinguishable from English suburbs, and that, anyway, it is a quality that many Welsh people aspire to.

Should Mrs Thatcher penetrate the crust, she would find some young men and women who would tell her that it does matter that the Tories are seen as the English party, that it would be a mistake to ignore the movement for a Welsh assembly, that national pride is better than being snubbed—and that they themselves want the party to involve itself more deeply in Welsh issues.

If there is one thing that Mr Nicholas Edwards, the new Shadow Secretary for Wales, needs to do, it is to put his stamp on Welsh issues like the language, devolution, agriculture, second homes, and aspects of industrial and economic change. For his toughness and ability he was the natural choice for the job, and Welsh Tories are looking to him for leadership.

Meanwhile, on the Welsh question, the Tory choice is between more flexibility and doing little. Many of them might argue that flexibility is dangerous and goes against the unionist grain, and will not bring more votes. But the decline in their support must lead to some questioning of the rightness of doing little about Wales.

Trevor Fishlock

Man in the background who master-minded the pro-European campaign

He has been the fund raiser who made the work possible

critics and opponents, too—fond of good company and family life.

It was no accident that others have carried the torch in the referendum. It is Britain in Europe, not the European Movement itself, which ran the campaign. Sir Con O'Neill has directed it, the former *Daily Mirror* cartoonist and director Philip Zec has been its designer, a politician of all parties have worked in it.

Mr Wistrich's own role, formally speaking, has been looking after regional groups (of which he formed 450), all of which have been self-financing.

The European Movement itself kept so far in the background deliberately. It had the wrong image for the referendum campaign, a lesson drawn from the Norwegian experience which showed the enormous attraction of an anti-establishment vote.

To counter that, the Britain in Europe campaign formed all manner and kinds of other groups, representing not the establishment but youth, sportsmen, "Christians for Europe", and so on. Each group running its own affairs, but with very

close coordination from the centre. By contrast, the anti-Market campaign took the opposite line, seeking to link all the groups together, which narrowed its attack.

Wistrich planned his campaign from the day that Labour won the election in February, 1974, and a referendum became a probability. He is himself a failed Labour candidate from 1966, scoring less than the national average, and remains a committed socialist.

Born in Poland, he went to school in Brighton, had engineering training at the old railway training centre in Derby, and served as a sergeant in the RAF during the war. He joined a timber firm, rose from clerk

to managing director, but became rather bored with business. His enthusiasm for politics was fired by a visit to the United States with his wife, when he saw the dangers of McCarthyism and felt the urgent need to take a political stand. Mrs Wistrich is herself a redoubtable figure, being a former chairman of the GLC Film Financing Board.

Wistrich's political ambitions have long since been superseded or rather expanded in the work of the European Movement. When he took it over in the late sixties, it was more or less dead, but with Lord Harewood as chairman, he turned it into a tremendously active group at all levels.

The Labour Committee for Europe and the Trades Union Committee for Europe which kept the left going in Labour's anti-phase, were only a part of it.

As director, Mr Wistrich has been severely practical. From the start he has had extensive market research campaigns running throughout the country, to try to discover what the public felt, what its concerns about the Community really were and

what it looked for. If there one simple conclusion to explain the public became pro-European in the referendum is that Mr Wistrich and his merry men realized that people were not anti-European in any simple way as the anti-Marketisers thought. They were confused. They were ready to be seduced by the Government negotiators if the Government recommended the results.

The great advantage the campaign enjoyed was that Britain was already in Europe and therefore the appeal to "keep Britain in", not to jump into the unknown, struck a responsive chord in the British people. Innote conservatism, with a small c.

Mr Wistrich is not conservative. He wants the European Movement to concentrate on an setting direct elections to the European Parliament, and to act as a link between the public and its European MPs. If he becomes one of the MPs who go to Strasbourg.

David Spence
Diplomatic Correspondent

The quiet American who is leading a two-wheel revolution

Sportsview



John Allis, one of the "Magnificent Six", snatches a lead.

John Howard is unmistakably Texan. According to his friends he "never, but never gets excited". Today he finishes what could be a typically American-style tour of Britain, 1,200 miles in 14 days, stopping at different hotels every night from Brighton to Blackpool—except that he is travelling particularly light, by bicycle with five friends who comprise the American team in this year's Milk Race.

This is the second time there has been an American team in the race. Last year they were dubbed "Cowboys" by more experienced riders from the real cycling countries of Europe. Some rode bikes that one mechanic said resembled rodeo horses rather than the pedalling, mass-produced lightweight used by the other competitors.

This year almost the same team has become the "Magnificent Six". The "Yanks", says the Milk Race organizer, Phil Liggett, are "learning fast". At the end of the first day they had won more prizes than in the whole of last year's race when they rode for experience and high the single aim of all-finish, which they did.

When the great American conscience began to have guilt feelings about ecology and the spread of the great American stomach, there was a rush on real bicycles that went places instead of those that stood motionless alongside the rowing machines that never got wet. The ecology "thing" brought a boom to companies like Raleigh and promoted interest in cycle racing. Three years ago there were about 3,000 registered racing riders; today some 10,000. But to relate the "push bike" to the car-trained American character is still something that many Americans cannot yet manage, especially if the bike riders happen to want to race or train on the multi-lane highways.

A collapsible bike put in the car boot for country weekends breaches no law and is widely accepted as being ecologically sound sense, but John Allis, a member of the American Milk Race team and an experienced rider in America, has experienced the traumas of being out

of step, an unclassified person in a country that sometimes seems to believe that what is not indexed does not exist.

Allis gives the example of driving his mini-bus through California, taking four or five riders to a race in Quebec. Leisure cycling has recently prospered in the Californian sunshine but at this period, some time ago, nobody knew anything about racing cyclists. "Every

day a couple of the boys would get the bikes down and ride behind the bus for an hour or so, motor-paced," he said. "I was driving on this inner-state highway with two of the boys tucked in behind the bus."

"We passed the usual signs about no horses etc, then a 45 mph minimum speed trap. The Highway Patrol spotted us and gave chase. I kept going, steadily, just over 45 mph. The

patrolman clocked us from behind. He couldn't figure it out. Cyclists doing more than 45 mph, I suppose he just couldn't believe it. He kept radioing HQ. They didn't seem much help so he stopped us. 'Get off, get in and get out! But he couldn't hide a smile.'

Such problems usually revolve around the fact that for years cyclists were not seen on the roads of towns and cities. Nor if a bicycle was not defined in law, it was neither a "pedestrian" nor a vehicle. The status of the cyclist still varies from state to state. Those who are not deterred by the Highway Patrols and the anxious travelling involved in getting from race to race have to be dedicated.

Getting good competition is the snag. Before last year's Milk Race none of the team had ridden against Europeans in Europe. Liggett told them that if they all finished, the race sponsors would pay £400 towards the cost of their return this year. He hardly expected this year's team to race as well, and often better, than some of the British teams, the Danes and Swiss.

Johnny Morris, the team's British manager for the race, said: "Last year people said I'd be on my own after a couple of days but we finished. The Americans used to be a joke but the sport's expanding over there every year. They're so serious about it. You can never get a British team to go to bed early. These boys do as they're told. In five years, provided they stay amateur, I think the Americans could be on a par with the Eastern block."

The biggest danger, in Morris's view, is that some big American sponsors might encourage young riders to turn professional which would isolate them from international competition. Allis believes he can persuade more young Americans to come to Europe to live and race as amateurs, join the Milk Race but ride in Italy, and two others who have set up an outdoor cycling trap. The Highway Patrol spotted us and gave chase. I kept going, steadily, just over 45 mph. The

Norman Fox

George Hutchinson

Will Mr Heath come back into the limelight?

The referendum has produced as strong an expression of the nation's "full-hearted consent" to our European commitment as could be imagined.

For that reason—and perhaps for that reason only—Mr Heather may be said to have justified his report to a potentially dangerous innovation. He will certainly think himself entitled to regard the result as a resounding vindication of his own judgment, although we know that the referendum process was virtually forced upon him by Labour's internal divisions.

However that may be, there are many who will say that the end has justified the means. This is probably true if it has finally sealed our membership of the EEC and if those who were opposed can accept the decision.

Mr Heath, who as Prime Minister would not himself have contemplated, and in principle has always opposed, a referendum, has probably contributed more to the outcome than any other individual. His part in the campaign has been quite outstanding, commanding magnificent audiences and repeated personal ovations.

What now for Mr Heath? Can he really be expected (some would say allowed) to withdraw from the forefront of affairs? Mrs Thatcher has previously pressed him to join her Shadow Cabinet. He has hitherto declined. Many Conservatives hope that she will now renew the invitation and that Mr Heath, refreshed—clashed—by his undeniable success, will accept. By throwing in his lot with Mrs Thatcher he would be acting as Sir Alec did towards him to the great advantage of the Tory Party.

Another aspect of the result is that it will stimulate the numerous coalitionists in our midst, whose sentiments have been encouraged by the cooperation of leading figures in all three parties throughout the campaign.

The severe economic measures which are by now unavoidable can be expected to have a good measure of support from Conservatives and Liberals alike. But that consensus will be something far short of coalition, which must depend on the attitude—and unity—of the Labour Party.

Lord Thorneycroft, chairman of the Conservative Party since Mrs Thatcher became leader in February, has been well removed from the rough and tumble of the referendum campaign. He has been laid up after an operation—happily successful—to relieve him of acute sciatica. Even so, I found him in the best of spirits at the King Edward VII Hospital for Officers, which he will be leaving on Monday to continue his recuperation at home.

In spite of his affliction he has not been inactive: far from it. Besides addressing a steady flow of ministers to the Conservative Central Office, he has been seeing three or four colleagues every day. Mrs Thatcher has been up to the hospital twice, and not just out of solicitude. In short, Lord Thorneycroft has remained in control of the party organization while absent from Smith Square.

"I intend to be an executive chairman," he says. Larger responsibilities apart, he means to give direct personal attention to a number of spheres or duties in which some of his predecessors have been less interested. One is the appointment of Central Office agents in the party's 11 organizational areas.

The Central Office, as you may recall, was under fire last year, especially for its poor performance in the February election. I asked Lord Thorneycroft what struck him as its main defect when he first took stock. "The absence of a manager," he replied.

"One of the big problems," he believes, "is to bring the National Union embracing the constituency associations, the parliamentary party and the Central Office together. They look suspiciously at one another."

By reason of temperament and political experience he seems suited to his new role. Lord Thorneycroft, 66 next month, has always been a man of geniality and charm, with agreeable artistic tastes (he is a painter, among other things). He spent 28 years in the House of Commons and was, of course, a leading Cabinet minister.

Many will remember Mr "little local difficulty" of 1958 when, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and accompanied by his Treasury ministers, Enoch Powell and Nigel Birch, he resigned from the Macmillan government after disagreeing with the Prime Minister because (as he puts it) "in our judgment at that time this country was setting out on a course which was going to lead to an ever-increasing inflation". Looking back, one may think that Thorneycroft, Powell and Birch were more farsighted than some of their colleagues.

The fact that he played no part whatever in the leadership wrangle this year, being occupied with his business (he is chairman of Pye, among other things), is greatly in his advantage. Although attached to Mrs Thatcher as leader of the

party, he cannot be accused of promoting her in preference to Mr Heath—of whom he speaks with regard, as he does of Mr Powell. Like his cousin, Mr Whitelaw, the previous chairman, Lord Thorneycroft is a man of generous instincts.

Financially, the Tories are in low water. They are overspent. They may be said to have enjoyed more money than was good for them in recent years. Much of it went on such things as opinion polls, advertising and other devices dear to the marketing mind but of uncertain political value.

That day, the day of the old open-handed regime, is over, unless I mistake Lord Thorneycroft. He has already introduced a much closer supervision of expenditure under Mr William Clark. Mr Clark, the MP for Croydon South, is both a treasurer and a deputy chairman of the party. He is responsible for organization and financial control, while Mr Angus Maude, another deputy chairman, who is also chairman of the Research Department, applies himself to policy. The third deputy chairman, Lord Fraser of Kilmorack, a salaried officer who for many years directed the Research Department and has lately been concentrating on European affairs, will be retiring before long.

Mr Clark is meanwhile making economies, some of them overdue. He has little option. As Lord Thorneycroft says, compelling the financial outlook. "We've got to make a really strong effort to produce the funds."

He seems hopeful of raising them, and of raising the party's electoral prospects by intelligent attention to its organization, not least in the field of exposition.

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Friendly persuasion from the BBC

The BBC has a worldwide reputation for accuracy in radio news broadcasts. This insistence on transmitting on honest information is one of this country's principal exports. But it has another purpose apart from informing listeners of world events, an undercurrent purpose—propaganda. Not if propaganda with the aggressive military and political aims of Lord Haw-Haw and his Na masters, who were large responsible for developing what has now become an intense science but with more diplomatic objectives.

Most radio propaganda operations try to weaken a target government's grip on public opinion. The BBC is the less clearly defined as it is essentially a service, or influencing a listener's opinion in favour of the principles it represents. T BBC approach, almost subtle, is to avoid obvious propaganda and stick to the fact both good and bad from the point of view, in the hope this freedom will in its appeal to listeners in an enemy's stronghold.

All this comes from a book, *Radio Power*, by Jill Hale. (Elek, £4.95), which examines the whole spectrum of radio propaganda, the activities of the world's major broadcasting services and the listeners. With financially dated cutbacks already underway at the BBC, this book highlights the value of subversive radio in the world power game.

Mr Hale does not make case but presents the facts, or facts as he sees them. He tries to put the whole concept, perspective, from the early days of Goebbels's ministerializing Hitler and Nazis through "black" propaganda to the Voice of America, the BBC, who, according to Mr Hale, both fight shy of the idea of interfering in the internal affairs of foreign countries beyond upholding the principle of the free flow of information. It emerges that his examination that with the hotting up around the globe and every country with a transmitter powerful enough to reach foreign shores busily expanding their services, we are square busy curtailing ours. With a subtle touch, our propaganda is ironic that the approach so typically British suffers in our brutal domestic battle with inflation. Mr Hale makes some very flattering remarks about Auntie Beeb as the section devoted to her activities, and at another point in the book going so far as to call her the most professional expert of the technique he calls propaganda.

Perhaps because of a common background, the title was one time the *Guardian* and BBC's Romanian and Italian voices—his style is very much like theirs. There is nothing controversial in the book—sensational disclosures, if very much, are well researched, well-documented, and designed to provoke philosophical reflection. There are many phrases which will stick in the minds of casual readers, if since this book must be aimed at the student of politics, by these apart there is still on that impression to ruminate over, rather than anything to provoke a definite reaction. The book is hardly surprising since, because of the nature of the subject, it is difficult to reach conclusions about the BBC, rather, due to their political state, if ever they conquer the world and cannot count a consumer survey. Although this does not stop Mr Hale including nearly 10 pages labelled "Conclusion".

In this conclusion he outlines two ways of going about radio propaganda. In either case, he says, the object is to keep the audience switched on when the can so easily, if bored or confused, switch off. All I can say is the audience will remain—they are sufficiently interested to overcome the boredom and to sort out the confusion. Like wise with readers—this is really a book for those who want to know more about the future of the war of broadcast words.

Jeffrey Benne

Capital Transfer Tax: you need all the help you can get.

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THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Government spending over last two months greatly exceeds Budget projections

By Tim Congdon

Rapid expansion in government spending, far in excess of the rate of inflation and outstripping the rise in revenue, has continued in the first two months of the present fiscal year, according to Consolidated Fund figures released yesterday by the Treasury.

Expenditure on supply services, which constitute the greater part of central government spending, was 44.0 per cent higher between April 1 and May 31 than in the corresponding period of 1974.

The Financial Statement and Budget Report 1975-76, which was published with the April Budget and contains the Government's estimates of the cost of public spending envisaged expenditure on supply services only 12.2 per cent higher in the present fiscal year than in the 1974-75 fiscal year.

On this basis government spending up to now has been rising much more quickly than is compatible with official financial objectives.

This news of the growth of government spending coincided with the announcement of three short-dated "top" issues in the gilt-edged market. The total amount issued was £1,100m.

As the public takes up the issue by purchases on the London Stock Exchange, the Government's borrowing needs created by runaway spending.

Its main issue is £600m of a new stock, Treasury 91 per cent, 1980, with an issue price of £95.00 and a gross redemption yield of 10.85 per cent. The

new stock replaces Treasury 9 per cent 1978 which was exhausted yesterday morning. Two smaller issues are further tranches, both of £250m, Treasury 9 per cent 1977 and Treasury 3 per cent 1973.

Timing of the three issues is not related to the latest Consolidated Fund figures, but the figures will emphasise the concern widely felt at the size of the present public sector borrowing requirement of £50,550m for the present fiscal year, but stockholders' estimates are 20 per cent higher and are generally in the £10,000m to £12,000m range.

The impact of fast spending growth on the borrowing requirement will be moderated if the yield of taxation is also above estimate. In the April 1 to May 31 period taxation revenue was, indeed, much above the same period in 1974. The rise in revenue was 11.3 per cent compared with 10.1 per cent in 1974.

Like spending, revenue is, therefore, much above target. But whereas the official estimates were for a rise in revenue greater than the rise in spending, the outcome so far has been for the rise in spending to exceed the rise in revenue.

Interpretation of the figures must be cautious, however, because large allocations to a government department sometimes cause an exceptional surge in supply services expenditure which are unrepresentative of the underlying trend. But the rapid growth in April and May follows a period of several

months in which supply services have been consistently above those in the same month a year earlier.

Only in March, the final month of the 1974-75 fiscal year, was supply services expenditure modestly above the total twelve months previously, with a rise of 12.2 per cent. For every other month since last autumn the rise has been greater than 35 per cent and in some cases it has been more than 50 per cent.

These figures make the suggestion of a "bunching" in May and April implausible. It is also understood that supply services spending recently has been lowered by repayments by the building societies of loans made to them by the Government.

Much of the Treasury's difficulty in controlling spending has arisen from the problem of distinguishing between the real and the inflation element in the nominal expenditure totals.

Not only has public sector pay been rising rapidly, which exaggerates the inflation element, but also the Treasury has found it much harder to ensure that government departments have been paying realistic prices for outside contracts.

Government departments can obtain goods and services of better quality and at a lower cost to inflation, rather than to a rise in real spending.

Mr Healey, the Chancellor, is believed to have examined the introduction of cash limits rather than limits expressed in real terms, on certain categories of public expenditure. But the spending departments have resisted these attempts because they would weaken their ability to obtain finance from the Treasury.

Referendum result has little impact on shares

By David Mott

With the growing certainty of a convincing "yes" to Europe in Thursday's referendum, there was surprisingly little reaction from the London stock market yesterday.

Initially the tone was firm as Thursday night's late flurry of activity carried over into early dealings, helped by the favourable terms of Glaxo's big rights issue. But the mood soon turned to one of caution as dealers considered the problems to be faced—political, industrial and economic—now that the poll is out of the way.

After the initial surge the FT index fell below its overnight level and closed 2.3 down to 362.0, a net gain of 16.5 in a week which has seen three new "highs" for the year.

To the surprise of some sections of the market, the referendum week has seen a good deal of activity. On Monday sentiment was helped by Israel's initiative on the Suez Canal. Generally though the conviction that Britain would stay in the EEC has overcome all other considerations and because of this the tone has always been firm.

Found stronger: Sterling strengthened on the international exchanges yesterday as the market reacted with relief to the referendum result. The pound's floating devaluation rate against 10 other key currencies, compared with December 1971, improved to 24.5 per cent against 24.6 per cent the previous evening.

The dollar was also firmer on the exchanges yesterday, and the pound showed a net loss of 0.15 cents against the United States dollar to close at \$2.3210.

Sterling's advance was less strong than some dealers had expected after the resounding poll result for Britain to remain in the EEC. But it is widely believed that the Bank of England will not see the pound rise too far, because this would reverse the recent downward adjustment in the exchange rate which is broadly agreed to have been necessary.

Some dealers think they have detected market intervention by the Bank recently aimed at holding down the value of the pound, although no such official action appears to have occurred yesterday.

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American unemployment tops 9pc mark for the first time in 34 years

From Fred Emery

Washington, June 6. Unemployment in the United States climbed to 9.2 per cent last month, the first time it has exceeded 9 per cent since 1941, the Labour Department announced today. The April level was 8.9 per cent.

In announcing the stark estimate that 6.5 million people were out of work, the department emphasized that the total of those employed rose in May, for the second consecutive month, by some 220,000.

But the increase in the total labour force more than doubled this figure, hence the overall increase. The rate for teenagers, for instance, rose to 21.8 per cent from 20.4 per cent in March.

The administration has been predicting that the rate will stay over 9 per cent until the autumn, when it should begin to decline.

However, Dr Alan Green, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, has recently offered an optimistic personal revision downwards, predicting that the rate might be about 8 per cent by the end of the year.

It is the growth in the total employed, among other indices such as stocks and bonds, that underpins the administration's optimistic assurance that the recession has now "bottomed out". Among other labour indicators, the lagged rate is also dropping, and the length of the working week is extending.

Labour leaders, and many Democrats in Congress, do not share this optimism, and are sharply critical of what they see as the administration's complacency.

Mr Ford's veto of a Bill, which Congress narrowly failed to override—providing money for a crash programme of public service jobs looks even sicker in the light of today's figures.

The social consequences have been much alleviated during this spell by unemployment insurance. But the burden has fallen more heavily on blacks and other minorities than the white American.

The unemployment rate for whites was 8.5 per cent up 0.4 per cent, and for blacks and minorities 14.7 up 0.1 per cent.

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Worldwide falls in interest rates

By Melvyn Westlake

Interest rates continued their worldwide downward trend yesterday, with reductions in the United States, Japan, and European rates.

In New York, the First National City Bank, the second largest in America, led a new round of prime rate reductions.

From Monday its prime rate, which is linked by an automatic formula to a short-term money market rate, will be reduced from 7 to 6 1/2 per cent.

Shortly after Citibank's announcement, a similar reduction was made by Manufacturers Bank (Los Angeles), and other leading United States banks were expected to follow suit.

It was the second consecutive week that Citibank has made a 1 percentage point reduction in its prime rate, the rate at which American banks

lend to their largest and most creditworthy commercial customers.

For much of the early part of this year, American interest rates tumbled from more than 10 per cent in January (having stood at a record of 12 per cent late last summer), but the decline appeared to have been arrested for much of April and early May. The latest reduction, however, came as no surprise, because key short-term money rates in New York have been edging lower.

The Bank of Japan yesterday announced the second cut in the Japanese bank rate in less than two months. The latest move brings bank rate down to 8 per cent from 8 1/2 per cent.

It was a much smaller reduction than local businessmen had been demanding and will

not provide a sufficiently inflationary boost to the Japanese economy to meet foreign criticism that Japan is failing to contribute to international efforts to overcome the world recession.

Belgian commercial banks decided to lower some deposit rates and French lending institutions agreed to lower interest rates on interbank credit.

The latter move follows Thursday's French bank rate cut from 10 to 9 1/2 per cent—the fourth fall this year.

Together with recent rate reductions in other leading countries, including West Germany, the latest moves may help to arrest the slowdown in industrial activity throughout the world by lowering the cost of borrowing to the business community.

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Court orders Massey sit-in men to quit factory

By David Mott

Employees who have been occupying the Massey Ferguson tractor plant in Coventry, for more than three weeks, were ordered out by a High Court judge in London yesterday.

After a three-minute private hearing before Mr Justice Chapman, a spokesman for Massey Ferguson's solicitors said the judge had granted possession orders against 211 named workers on the ground that they were in occupation of the Banner Lane premises "without leave or licence".

Mr D. T. L. Jago, Massey Ferguson's director of industrial relations, and afterwards that he would be returning to Coventry to report to the management and that is all I can say at this stage.

He declined to say when any action would be taken to enforce the orders.

The occupation followed a strike by 4,500 hourly-paid workers, at all five Coventry's Coventry, in a dispute over the negotiation of a general pay rise.

They have been on strike since May 2 after rejecting an offer averaging £7.44 a week.

Mr George Butler, Coventry organizer for the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, has instructed his members to vacate the premises because, he says, their action can only prejudice the pay claim. The joint shop stewards' committee is due to meet today.

None of the sit-in workers was present in court. Summonses giving notice of the hearing had been left in envelopes in front of the picket barriers on the main factory gates.

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1,000 to be made redundant at Slumberland

By David Mott

Slumberland, the country's largest bed and mattress manufacturer, is to close three factories and make 1,000 workers redundant in August because of the economic situation.

Mr James Secombe, the chairman, said yesterday that there was a shortage of orders, but the redundancies were being carried out because of rising overheads and non-productive expenses.

Generous redundancy payments are to be offered to staff at the factories which are to close at Paisley, Renfrewshire; Tynesley, near Birmingham; and Wokingham, Berkshire.

140 to lose jobs

Edbro, the Bolton hydraulic engineering company, announced yesterday that because of a severe downturn in demand it was to cut its labour force of 1,600 by 140 from next Friday.

Receiver for hauliers

Roadships, the London haulier, which employs about 900 people, has called in a receiver. Formerly Ralph Hilton Transport Services Co. it was in the red by almost £1m at the end of the 1974 financial year. Stock Exchange dealings in the shares have been suspended since July 1973.

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PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Grouse

It can hardly be said that modern Britain is in any sense prudish. Illegitimacy is no longer any bar for purposes of inheritance, or under the Fatal Accidents Act, where a parent is killed, say in a road accident or at work, as a result of an employer's negligence. Here even illegitimate children now have a legal claim.

Nevertheless the Fatal Accidents statutory list of dependants who may claim a benefit, while including grandparents, uncles and aunts, is probably too narrow. It would be fairer simply to say that any person is entitled to claim who can show a measure of dependency on the deceased, and to prevent the exclusion of the occasional family member whose dependence on the deceased rests on no family tie.

Paradoxical

However, a recent decision of the Court of Appeal reminds us that it is still the law in this country that the mother of children cannot get compensation for herself in respect of their father's death, unless she is married to him, no matter how long-standing her relationship with him. Paradoxically the Court of Appeal decided that where the father was in fact maintaining their mother, added compensation could be given to the children, since they would suffer an additional loss by the fact that their mother would no longer be maintained at the standard she had been while their father was alive. But this is a very indirect way of helping their mother.

Strange

It is strange that while a husband can recover damages for the injury of his wife, on the basis that he has lost the value of her domestic services and companionship, his wife has no similar claim if he is injured. Yet without this marriage bond, neither will be entitled to compensation in respect of death or injury to the other.

It is perhaps also inequitable that under the present law claims by dependent relatives are restricted to actual pecuniary loss caused by the death. As yet in England nothing may be allowed for mental suffering and bereavement (although it may in Northern Ireland and Scotland).

Mature

Surely we are mature enough where a couple are living together to allow a judge to look to the realities of their union. Their failure to marry may be a personal choice or it may be due to extraneous circumstances over which neither has any control. But the loss suffered by the survivor is, in financial terms, nonetheless real.

It must be appreciated that in this country there are now ethnic groups where marriage is regarded differently. Among some it is superfluous. Among the Moslem communities, a second wife would have no claim, as her marriage is not recognized as valid in English law. Oddly enough, if her marriage took place before the family came to this country, it would be recognized, so she would qualify.

Dependence

Once a substantial period of cohabitation and dependence is proved then compensation ought to be allowed. There seems no good practical reason why the insurers or employer should escape paying compensation merely because the victim was not legally married.

Offers

This week's offer is from Gartmore which is recommending its Overseas Growth Unit Trust which concentrates on overseas holdings, with a bias towards the United States and the Far East.

Charities

A generous view of tax planning

The motives behind the British way of giving to charity might be reasonably attributed to basic altruism and exasperation: exasperation with equity investments which were badly mauled by the 1972-75 bear market, savings which have been eroded by inflation and taxation which has squeezed any remaining pips to pulp. And such are the punitive effects of the present taxation structure that charitable giving, disregarding the emotional motives, is a vital component in the tax planning arrangements of many individuals.

Historically, one of the simplest ways of making a saving on estate duty was to reduce the value of your assets by means of gifts and settlements. The same is still true in spite of the demise of estate duty and the arrival of capital transfer tax.

No capital transfer tax is payable on gifts to charities made during one's lifetime and there is no liability on gifts made within a year of death or on legacies if these total £100,000 or below. But this exemption is confined to charities alone and does not extend to bodies set up for public purposes, like the United Nations Association, as was previously allowed under estate duty. Payment to a charity out of

the personal income of a donor is made by a deed of covenant, which if signed for a period exceeding six years will allow the income to be treated for taxation purposes as the income of the recipient—that is, the charity. The charity is exempt from income tax and therefore the income tax paid by the donor on the gross sum at the basic rate may be recovered by the charity.

Making a bequest in your will to a charity will reduce the dutiable value of your estate. And it should be remembered that property can be made over to a charity, although some charities view this as a mixed blessing with the unpredictability of property values.

Capital gains tax can be avoided by gifting shares during one's lifetime: for example, should you wish to give £20,000 to a charity and own shares which cost £5,000 in 1967 and are now worth £20,000, it would be a propitious time to gift the shares. This method might appeal to those who do not wish to take on the possibly arduous burden of a deed of covenant for a long duration.

There have been, and still are, advantages in giving large numbers of shares in family companies to charitable trusts. On the one hand, it eliminates

the gains tax liability and on the other, the trust received the dividends free of income tax.

The trustees are normally in agreement about the running of the business with the family shareholders, the odd conflict of interest apart. And even after the company has been brought to the stock market the holdings of charitable trusts have often provided an important element in maintaining shareholding control. But a word of warning: the Chancellor, Mr. Healey, has indicated that he may take action to counteract any benefit that might be achieved if the charitable trust is not used for genuine charitable purposes.

The little local difficulties which charities have been experiencing in the past year such as inflation, VAT, the threat of CTT, which eventually passed the movement by, a possible development land tax, which has yet to pass by, and the massive rise in hotel charges have not yet managed to dampen the spirit of the movement. The organizations and their administrative services are determined to ride out the storm.

With the movement's operating margins in tatters smaller charities might be forgiven for thinking of cutting their losses and seeking shelter of the

"agency" service offered by the Charities Aid Foundation. This institution, itself a charity, was set up in 1924 by the National Council of Social Services specifically to assist in channelling money to charities.

CAF will act for charities as their agent and collect subscriptions under covenant, recover the relevant tax, account to them for the gross amount realized and pay over the proceeds twice a month. The small fee paid—50p per deed with a 50p annual charge—is a cheap when compared with the cost of a charity operating independently, where expenses can often absorb 18 per cent or more of total funds.

The facilities that are offered by CAF for the private donor are numerous. As well as the usual covenant service, a variety of trusts are available. These are the foundation's endowment where capital is held by trustees of the foundation in CAF's endowment and the annual income distributed for general charitable purposes; the unit endowment fund, for those who wish their name to be associated with the gift (amounts donated to paid in multiples of a £1,000); and designated trusts, where the donor nominates the type of

charitable work to which he wishes to subscribe (ie, medical research); and committed trusts, where the donor wishes to maintain some control over his capital, with the income committed to a specific purpose, such as a school.

Then there are discretionary trusts, where the money can be used for general charity work and the tax-free income from it distributed to charity at the donor's discretion; and deposit trusts for those who wish to transfer capital speedily to charity for CTT purposes but who are reluctant to take a quick decision on nominating a charity.

A loan trust is also offered which is designed for the higher rate taxpayer. Such a donor may lend a suitable capital sum to the CAF for an agreed term; the total gross income arising from it is available for distribution to charity without any deduction for tax. The CAF provides a "current account" approach to charity giving. Donors who have established a discretionary trust, a deposit trust, a loan trust or a discretionary covenant, where the amount donated and the nominated charity can be varied each year, can use their account in the same way as a bank account. Payment to charity may be made by using a book of

"charity credits", which are completed in the same way as cheques and enable the donor to issue tax privileged payments on impulse to a charity or its collector.

Other arrangements include a voucher system, whereby the donor authorizes the CAF to make a payment on his behalf, and standing orders, which the donor can use to instruct the CAF to make stated amounts over to named charities on specified dates until further notice.

Under Director Dick Livingston Booth, CAF has grown to a point where it now distributes more than £4m a year to charities and acts as agents for more than 200 charities. It deals with over 36,000 deeds of covenant with an annual value in excess of £1m. Its endowment, set up last year when CAF acquired foundation status, has attracted £110,000 since October.

However, CAF's activities represent but a tiny albeit growing proportion of charitable giving in this country. At the moment more than £335m a year is given to charities; and it is a sad commentary on our economic situation that another £65m on top of this will be required this year merely to match inflation.

Toby Everitt



Dick Livingston Booth, Director, the Charities Aid Foundation.

Insurance

Matters of horse sense...

If your daughter is horse mad, you will not need me to tell you that demand for horses and ponies for riding has pushed up prices sharply. Even a child's pony now represents a fair sized investment, to say nothing of, say, a horse kept for hunting or point-to-pointing.

This type of investment can be protected by insurance. Some of the policies on the market not only cover a horse or pony against death or loss by theft or straying, but also include cover for saddles, bridles and other riding tack, and give useful liability cover.

Normally, the premium charged depends on how the horse or pony will be used. The Norwich Union, one of the leaders in this field, has only two rating categories for horses or ponies valued at up to £1,000. The first applies to private hacking, gymkhana and Pony Club events, with the more expensive premium also including showjumping, hunting, hunter trials and one-day events.

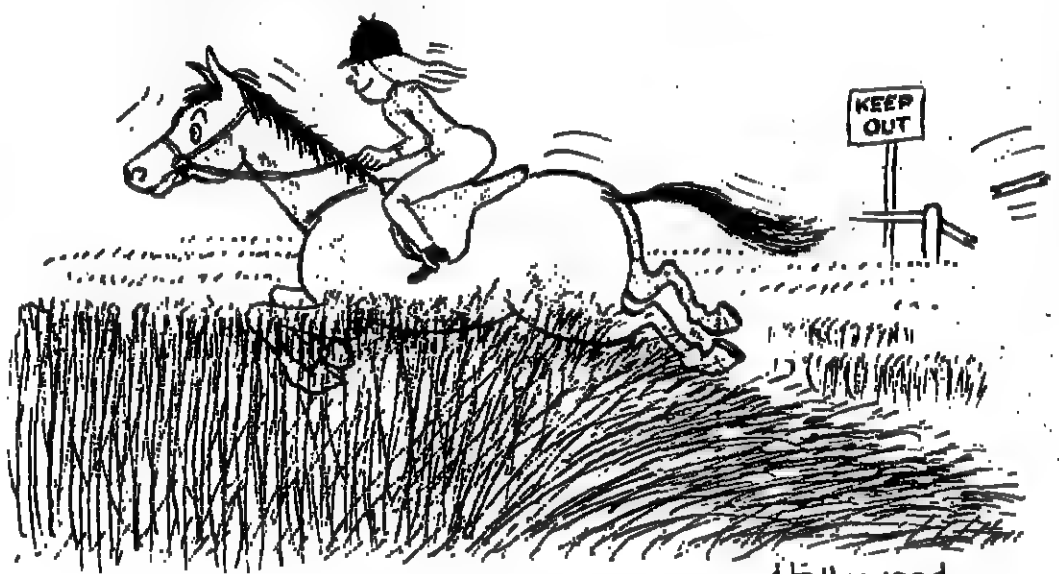
If a horse is kept for, say, point-to-pointing or three-day events, a special rate will be charged. The position regarding the insured value is rather like the situation which used to exist with motor insurance. It is up to the owner to decide on the figure for which to insure your horse or pony and the premium will be based on that value.

If, however, the horse or pony dies or is killed and you make a claim, you will be paid the insured value only if it was not more than the market value of the animal. Other wise, no more than the market value will be paid. This is one way in which the insurers can prevent you from making a "profit" out of your misfortune.

Normally, a policy covers death from almost any cause, such as accident, illness, fire, lightning or an accident while the animal is in transit to the country. Breeding risk is probably will be covered, but some insurers exclude first foalers over the age of 12.

Sometimes problems can arise over the deliberate slaughter of an animal. Most of the time the line will be paid the slaughter is necessary solely on humane grounds to terminate incurable suffering it will be treated in the same way as death by, say, accident or illness and a claim will be paid.

Where possible, the insurers



Hollowood

... an exclusion relating to damage to fences and growing crops...

should be advised before this course is taken so that, if they wish, they may appoint their own veterinary surgeon. If, however, an accident occurs on, say, a Saturday afternoon and prompt action is necessary, all should be well provided you obtain a certificate from the veterinary surgeon giving full details and stating that in his opinion slaughter was the only course open on humane grounds.

That leaves the problem of a horse or pony which is kept for a specific purpose (eg, showjumping) and which suffers an accident which puts an end to, say, its showjumping career. Apart from that, the animal is quite well and so there is no question of slaughter on humane grounds. Now, many insurers are giving cover for "loss of use" or "economic slaughter" in the event of permanent disability through accidental injury or illness which prevents the horse or pony from participating in the activities for which it is kept.

The amount which can be claimed under this heading will not be the full sum insured. Practice varies among different insurers, but often no more than about 80 per cent of the insured value or market value (whichever is less) can be claimed for loss of use.

A policy which simply covers "all risks of mortality" does not cover any loss due to theft or straying. It is quite cheap to add this risk and an increasing number of "compre-

hensive" policies are including it as a matter of course.

Of course, a horse or pony has an accident or becomes sick a veterinary surgeon must be called in. Unless specific cover is provided for veterinary fees a claim cannot be made for them under a policy. One is expected to be prudent and to do everything reasonable to save the life of an insured horse or pony. As a gesture, some insurance policies do give limited cover for veterinary fees incurred as a result of accident or sickness.

In practice it does not amount to all that much. For instance, there may be cover for fees of no more than £30 during the year, with a stipulation that one has to pay the first £5 of fees in respect of each and every occurrence. By no means all policies for horses and ponies go as far as to cover saddles, bridles and other riding tack. Typically, there may be cover for £100 (there, again, subject to the exclusion of the first £5 of each and every occurrence) for "loss of damage by fire, theft or any accident or misfortune".

There may very well be a warranty in the policy that the tack must be kept overnight in a private house or in locked premises.

It is important to make sure that you have adequate insurance protection for your legal liability to others—both to personal injury or damage to property. It is quite cheap to add this risk and an increasing number of "compre-

hensive" policies are including it as a matter of course. Of course, a horse or pony has an accident or becomes sick a veterinary surgeon must be called in. Unless specific cover is provided for veterinary fees a claim cannot be made for them under a policy. One is expected to be prudent and to do everything reasonable to save the life of an insured horse or pony. As a gesture, some insurance policies do give limited cover for veterinary fees incurred as a result of accident or sickness.

In practice it does not amount to all that much. For instance, there may be cover for fees of no more than £30 during the year, with a stipulation that one has to pay the first £5 of fees in respect of each and every occurrence. By no means all policies for horses and ponies go as far as to cover saddles, bridles and other riding tack. Typically, there may be cover for £100 (there, again, subject to the exclusion of the first £5 of each and every occurrence) for "loss of damage by fire, theft or any accident or misfortune".

There may very well be a warranty in the policy that the tack must be kept overnight in a private house or in locked premises.

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Pensions

Farewell to the state graduated scheme

Unheralded and unregretted, the state graduated pension scheme was wound up on April 5. However, the benefits earned under it remain, and countless employees are covered. So it seems a good idea to look at the scheme once more before it is finally laid to rest.

The scheme was introduced by the then Mr. John Boyd-Carpenter in the 1959 National Insurance Act and became operative in 1961. It was a good example of a change in the structure of state pensions made for entirely the wrong reasons.

Before 1961 the state pension was a flat-rate pension and was financed by flat-rate contributions. It was then considered politically impossible to ask for earnings-related contributions without giving benefits related to earnings. Although 12 years later Sir Keith Joseph's Social Security Act 1973 made it possible to ask for earnings-related contributions without giving benefits related to earnings, it was then considered politically impossible to ask for earnings-related contributions without giving benefits related to earnings.

In 1959 the level of flat-rate contributions had risen to such an extent that it was considered impossible to put them up any more. Before an increased contribution had to be made by the Exchequer from general taxation or the contribution structure had to be changed in order to relate it to earnings levels.

The latter course, entailing earnings-related pension benefits, was followed. So the graduated pension scheme was born, not as a matter of principle but as a device to finance current pensions under the existing state scheme.

The scheme applied to a fairly narrow band of earnings, originally from £9 a week to £15 a week. Contributions were payable equally by employer and employee at the rate of 4½ per cent each of the earnings in excess of £9 a week up to £15 a week.

Benefits were based on the contributions paid, each £7.50 paid by a man (excluding contributions paid by the employer)

and each £9 paid by a woman buying one unit of benefit. A unit of benefit consisted of 2½p a week pension on a man from age 65 or to a woman from age 60, plus a widow's pension of one half the amount of graduated pension earned to the date of death by a man.

An occupational pension scheme could contract out of this graduated element: provided that it gave a personal pension at least as great as the maximum. No widow's pension had to be provided.

At the £15 a week level, where the maximum rates applied, the pension for such a full year's contributions for a man came to just over £230 per annum, or less than 5p a week.

Employees contracted out and their employers were excused making contributions but paid a higher flat-rate contribution in recognition of the fact that the graduated scheme was designed primarily to provide finance for pensions already being paid, and did not provide for the full commercial value for money. Even with the extra contribution it was possible to provide better benefits at lower cost for a group of employees with an average distribution of ages.

It was this feature which caused the scheme to be described as a "swindle" on many occasions in the past. The present Government does not call the earnings-related contribution structure of the flat rate national pension (as introduced from April of this year) a swindle: indeed, this change is one of those enacted in the Sir Keith Joseph Social Security Act 1973 which have been allowed to come into effect.

The graduated pensions scheme underwent a number of changes: the first, following changes in the level of earnings, was an extension of the range of earnings covered to £18 a week.

At this level the maximum pension for a man for every year's contribution was £3.48 a year, which remained until April of this year.

Schemes wishing to contract out were required to provide benefits at this level: in practice the majority provided £5 pension for every year or, more frequently, created the benefit for contracting out as an insignificant part of a much more substantial benefit.

The second change in the scheme followed the introduction of graduated sickness benefit: the contribution for this was 1 per cent of earnings from £9 a week up to (originally) £30 a week, so that the band of earnings covered extended higher up the scale than the graduated pension.

As the cost of the pensions in course of payment rose, the necessary money was found increasingly by raising the contribution on earnings above £18 a week and by increasing the £30 limit. Thus the rate of contribution eventually rose until this year the transition to the new earnings related plan with a 5½ per cent contribution on a range of earnings up to £65 a week was implemented, without anyone noticing the change.

As a result of these increases in the part from which contracting out is not permitted, the original element has progressively become less important, and the graduated pension which even contracted out employees earn has increased in size.

All this stopped on April 5 of this year, with the change to earnings-related contributions; no further graduated pensions were earned after the change-over. In my next article I will look at the treatment of benefits already earned.

Eric Brunel

Choosing your home's insurer

In the "Grouse" column we have, in the past, complained against the Building Societies Association on this subject. The BSA was now recommending changes in the previous procedure.

In future borrowers are to be offered a choice of at least three insurers or, instead will be able to nominate a different insurer, subject to approval by

Fair Trading announced that as a result of the talks it had been holding with the Building Societies Association on this subject, the BSA was now recommending changes in the previous procedure.

In future borrowers are to be offered a choice of at least three insurers or, instead will be able to nominate a different insurer, subject to approval by

the building society.

The BSA recommendation to members went on to state that of May, but it could take up to three months for individual societies to put the new arrangements into practice. However, given that the average length of time for a mortgage to be completed is about six weeks, most purchasers should not run into too much difficulty.

Capital transfer tax

'Deemed' domicile makes the going harder

The net has been cast much wider for capital transfer tax than it was for its predecessor estate duty, and it will be more difficult to avoid being caught.

Let us have a look at the rules that determine who is liable. Anyone who makes a gift of property (used widely to include all assets) which is situated within the United Kingdom will be liable to the tax (unless it comes within one of the specified exemptions), regardless of where he or she is resident and domiciled.

Take the case of a person who does not live in this country, perhaps never has, but possesses funds of one sort or another here. That person could be blissfully unaware that the simple act of giving away the funds—perhaps in a son or daughter—will attract the capital transfer tax. Exemptious apart, the tax would start to bite on gifts with a value in excess of £15,000.

A person who is domiciled in the United Kingdom will be caught for CTT on gifts of property wherever the assets are situated, here or abroad. There will be many individuals who have lived and worked overseas for a number of years, but who have retained a United Kingdom domicile in

the hope of permanently returning to this country. Because of their United Kingdom domicile they will be liable to the capital transfer tax on all gifts no matter where the funds are held.

The practical problem arises of course, how does the Inland Revenue collect the tax from an unwilling debtor resident abroad? Indeed, how does the Inland Revenue find out about the gift in the first place?

The second question is easier to answer than the first. As for income and capital gains tax, the onus is on the individual to volunteer the information, a matter that will receive more examination in a later article.

The only persons who can avoid being taxed on gifts of foreign-based property are those who are not domiciled here. So the 64,000 dollar question is, what constitutes "domicile"?

There is no statutory definition of the word and it is a matter of general law. Each of us must have a domicile and we can only have one. This is quite different from the rules concerning residence, where it is possible to be resident for tax purposes in two or more countries. Also one's place of residence may not necessarily

coincide with one's place of domicile.

By domicile is meant the country which a person looks upon as his or her natural home. It is the place to which, when absent, he intends to return. A domicile is automatically acquired at birth and is called "domicile of origin".

A child takes the domicile of the father unless it is illegitimate, in which case it takes the domicile of the mother. This domicile of origin belongs to the individual throughout his life, unless it is abandoned by the act of taking some other country as his domicile, known as a "domicile of choice".

In changing a domicile there are two essential elements which the Inland Revenue carefully look at. One of them is the extent to which the individual actually resides in the chosen country, and for those seeking to acquire a foreign domicile this makes it inadvisable to return to the United Kingdom for at least a whole tax year. Even after that time it is wiser to visit this country only occasionally.

The other essential element is an intention to "make the new country the permanent home. A statement of intent is not sufficient. The Inland Revenue will require evidence

to substantiate that those intentions are bona fide.

What I have said so far is the general law applicable to the domicile, but the Finance Act, 1973, has taken the matter three big steps further (for tax purposes only) by laying down rules which deem certain persons to be domiciled here, even though under general law they are domiciled abroad.

This is where the old rules for estate duty and the new rules for capital transfer tax dramatically part company. To avoid estate duty a person could divest him or herself of a United Kingdom domicile by emigrating. However, for CTT this will not work immediately and indeed it may not work at all. Anyone who was domiciled in the United Kingdom on or after December 10, 1974, will need to have acquired a foreign domicile for a period of three years before escaping tax on a gift during lifetime or on death.

Worse, those who choose life in the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man as the answer to our tax evils will find this does not work at all for CTT, because they are deemed to have a United Kingdom domicile for all time.

The last of these "deemed domicile" rules is a blow to the foreigner who has been

resident in this country for many years. He (or she) is deemed to be domiciled in the United Kingdom at the time a gift is made, even if he or she has not been resident here on or after December 10, 1974, and has been resident here in not less than 17 out of the past 20 years.

Before I conclude let me reassure the holders of British Government securities. The estate duty exemption has been extended to the new tax so that those who own certain specified government securities—and this includes most of them—are exempt from CTT on lifetime gifts and on death, provided the holder is neither domiciled nor ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom. The extended exemption given to "domicile" by the Finance Act, 1975, discussed above, does not apply to the stocks include 3½ per cent War Loan, 4 per cent Funding Loan 1969-90, 4 per cent Victory Bonds, 5 per cent Exchequer Loan, 1976-78, 9 per cent Treasury Loan 1994 and many others. A full list of the exempted securities is available from the tax offices in this country and stockbroker, bankers and British Tourist offices overseas can usually supply them.

Vera Di Palmi

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This Authorised Unit Trust is intended for those investors who require a high stable income from their capital. The portfolio comprises a widespread of the Preference Shares of Companies, Investment Trusts and Water Boards. These investments should ensure that the high yield offered by the Jascot Preference Share Fund is maintained for all those who invest now and for as long as they remain unitholders. Preference Shares are fixed interest securities thus giving the income of this Trust stability and since the dividends of this class of share are paid before any dividend is declared for the ordinary shares of the same Company such income is outstandingly secure.

Investors should remember that the price of units can go down as well as up.
*Estimated gross yield p.a. based on the offer price of income units.

Until Friday the 13th June 1975 income units are on offer at 21.5 p and accumulation units at 24.4 p (or the daily prices if lower).

The Managers reserve the right to close this offer if the value of units should increase by more than 2½%.

The offer is not open to residents of the Republic of Ireland.

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Jascot Preference Share Fund is a wider range Trust security and is authorised by the Department of Trade. The buying price of units includes an initial charge of 5%.

The annual charge is 7% plus VAT. After the close of the offer units will be available weekly on Mondays.

Applications will be acknowledged and units allocated within 35 days of the close of the offer.

Distributions will be paid on 15th August and 15th February for those registering by 31st March and 31st January. Corporation tax at 15% is paid to agents.

To: Jascot Securities Ltd, 21 Young Street, Edinburgh EH2 4HU. or phone 031-225 6762 and ask for dealers. (Inc. C200)

I/We wish to invest the sum of £ in units of Jascot Preference Share Fund and receive a cheque payable to Jascot Securities Ltd.

I/We declare that I am/we are not resident outside the scheduled territories nor am I/we are not acquiring the above mentioned securities as the nominee(s) of any person(s) resident outside these territories. If you are unable to make this declaration, it should be deleted and the form lodged through your Bank, Solicitor or Stockbroker in the United Kingdom.

Signature(s)

In case of joint applications all must sign.

(State Mr/Ms/Miss or Titles and Christian Names)

Address(es)

Please tick if you wish accumulation units ☐ T./F. PS 21

Investor's week

Market discounts vote
• More rights

It has been a good week for the equity market, although yesterday's somewhat disappointing performance suggests that the outcome of the BEC referendum will indeed be well discounted. More significant may have been the market's willingness to take bids from Northern Developments and another two major rights issues in its stride.

The question must be whether it can still be assumed that shares will resume their upward trend now that the referendum is safely out of the way. Whether the form of an anti-inflation package from the Government will keep investors' heads down. If yesterday was anything to go by, then the bulls are in for a disappointing week.

Bill Taylor goes Irish

Bill Taylor did not perform his civic and patriotic duty on Thursday. At the beginning of the week, feeling more than a little jaded by the seemingly endless referendum television debates and the Arctic summer, he sought escape.

On impulse he picked his case, shoved his passport into his pocket and jumped on to an airport bus to Heathrow. Unfortunately he had forgotten the British Airways ticket, the feeling of depression increased. He wanted to get away for only three or four days and did not welcome the prospect of being stranded overseas. To cut a long story short, he ended up on Tuesday in Dublin, having travelled by Cork and, if the weather was not much better, well at least he had escaped.

Not having been to Ireland for some time he was surprised but far from amused at the general state of affairs. The inflation rate not that different from those in the United Kingdom. But there seemed to be some bounce and vitality around.

Calling on chance on one of his old school friends, Bill began chatting on economic prospects. Certainly, whatever Thursday's decision, the domestic British economy was in focus.

BILL TAYLOR'S PORTFOLIO: PROGRESS SO FAR

| Purchase | Quantity | Date | Buying price | Present price | Profit |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|--------------|---------------|--------|
| Unilever | 1,000 | 17/12/73 | 285p | 317p | (32) |
| Royal & Tompkins | 1,000 | 17/12/73 | 41p | 36p | (50) |
| Reckitt & Colman | 200 | 14/1/75 | 255p | 335p | 160 |
| J. B. Eastwood | 2,000 | 12/5/75 | 81p | 46p | (130) |
| Realised profit to date | | | | | (105) |
| Profit | | | | | 975 |

Unit trust performance

UNIT TRUSTS: Medium and income funds (progress this year and the past three years). Unitholder index: 1,648.7; rise from January 1, 1975: 64.7%.

Average change offer to bid, net income included, over past 12 months: +11.9% (3 years: +70.5%).

Statistics supplied by Money Management and Unitholder, 50 Finsbury Square, London EC2.

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------|------|----------------------|------|------|
| Hill Samuel Sec | 30.1 | 13.7 | Star Sec General | 7.5 | 31.3 |
| Family Fund | 27.3 | 11.4 | Nat. Ins. Second | 2.0 | 24.0 |
| Guardian | 27.0 | 23.1 | Discretionary P | 1.4 | 26.5 |
| Equity & Law | 26.8 | 16.4 | National Conv | 0.6 | 15.5 |
| Colenso | 26.7 | 16.4 | Unicorn Growth | 0.6 | 15.5 |
| Hill Samuel Cap | 25.0 | 18.0 | Oceanic Growth | 0.6 | 5.3 |
| Pearl Montagu | 24.5 | 25.3 | Ariel | 1.1 | 44.1 |
| Lloyds Bank Second | 24.3 | 19.1 | Capital Steamrock | 1.2 | 47.5 |
| Unicorn Capital | 24.0 | 24.4 | National Invest | 1.8 | 33.0 |
| Unicorn Bank Growth | 24.0 | 17.3 | Grant, Winch, M | 4.7 | 27.7 |
| Proflite | 23.8 | 10.8 | Bishopsgate Eng F | 4.3 | 32.0 |
| British Life | 23.7 | 14.0 | Minster | 5.6 | 48.8 |
| Lloyds Bank First | 23.7 | 14.0 | Can. Fund | 5.6 | 48.8 |
| Nelson | 23.3 | 18.0 | Pickwick Life Pol | 7.0 | 21.0 |
| Buckingham | 23.0 | 10.3 | Bridle, Life, Gro | 10.0 | 11.9 |
| Brown Shipley | 22.9 | 4.4 | Isaac Sec Lends | 13.1 | 46.0 |
| Strongland Property | 22.9 | 17.2 | Unicorn Growth | 13.1 | 46.0 |
| NPI Capital Acc F | 21.9 | 23.1 | Complanifon Gro | 15.4 | 64.3 |
| Quadrant F | 21.7 | — | Private Bk. Cap Gro | 18.4 | 37.7 |
| C and A | 20.8 | — | Slater, Port, Port | 20.7 | 42.7 |
| Marlborough | 20.8 | 4.3 | Portfolio, Growth | 26.5 | 52.6 |
| TSB General | 20.3 | 21.7 | | | |
| Canlife General | 20.1 | 9.8 | INCOME | | |
| Mutual Blue Chip | 19.1 | 14.8 | Hill Samuel Inc | 36.9 | 15.5 |
| Capital F | 19.1 | 14.8 | Nat. West Inc | 36.9 | 15.5 |
| Intu | 18.4 | 11.2 | Unicorn Income | 29.9 | 9.8 |
| Henderson Inc Ass | 18.2 | 12.7 | CT Income | 27.5 | — |
| RIP Second | 18.1 | 15.3 | Canlife Income | 26.6 | — |
| Capital F | 18.1 | 15.3 | Unicorn Yield | 25.2 | — |
| Intu | 18.1 | 15.3 | S & P High | 24.1 | — |
| Henderson Inc Ass | 18.1 | 15.3 | Unicorn Inc | 24.1 | — |
| Capital F | 18.1 | 15.3 | M & C Dividend | 23.3 | — |
| L & C Unit Trust | 18.0 | 31.5 | Slater Walker, H Inc | 22.1 | — |
| Unicorn Growth | 17.3 | 24.8 | Lloyds Bank Sec | 21.9 | — |
| Abacus Giants | 17.3 | 29.2 | S & P Sec Inc | 20.9 | — |
| Unicorn General | 17.2 | 24.8 | S & P Income F | 20.6 | — |
| M & G General | 17.2 | 23.2 | Schroder Income F | 20.1 | — |
| Unicorn Growth | 17.2 | 23.2 | Unicorn Income | 18.9 | 19.4 |
| Equitas | 16.8 | 27.6 | Archway Income F | 18.3 | 19.4 |
| Rainbow Fund | 16.8 | 22.3 | S & P High Recd | 17.7 | — |
| Alfred B. Henderson | 16.8 | 9.5 | Unicorn Growth | 17.3 | — |
| National D | 16.5 | — | Granda Income | 17.1 | 22.3 |
| National C | 16.4 | 18.4 | National High Inc | 16.6 | — |
| Schroder General | 16.0 | 31.3 | Gartmore Inc Inc | 16.5 | — |
| Prudential | 15.8 | 28.6 | Crescent, High Inc | 15.8 | 18.0 |
| S & P General | 15.5 | 27.7 | Abey Income | 15.5 | — |
| Lloyds Life M | 15.3 | 15.4 | Frankington Income | 15.5 | 27.7 |
| Pellican | 15.3 | 15.4 | High Income Prior | 15.5 | 27.7 |
| Rescuer | 15.0 | — | Seabank Income | 15.3 | 27.7 |
| Crescent Richwood | 14.9 | 78.3 | Unicorn Income | 13.7 | 27.7 |
| Abey General | 14.6 | 22.5 | Target Income | 13.4 | 27.7 |
| Abey Growth & Inc | 14.5 | 22.5 | Hill Samuel High Yd | 12.9 | 27.7 |
| Mutual Security Plus | 14.5 | 22.5 | Trident Income | 12.9 | 27.7 |
| Target Trust | 12.8 | 27.8 | Empire Income | 12.4 | 27.7 |
| National Firs House M | 12.7 | 13.8 | Allen, High Inc | 12.3 | 27.7 |
| Unicorn 500 | 12.5 | 33.5 | Henderson Equity Inc | 12.2 | 27.7 |
| M & G Midland | 12.1 | 82.8 | Unicorn Income | 11.8 | 27.7 |
| M & G General | 11.5 | 9.0 | Unicorn Yield | 10.8 | 27.7 |
| Shenstone | 11.5 | 31.2 | Star Sec, High Inc | 8.3 | 27.7 |
| Barclay | 11.4 | 33.4 | Mutual Income | 7.8 | 27.7 |
| Cabot F | 11.4 | 31.7 | Clyde High Inc | 7.3 | 27.7 |
| Archway Capital F | 10.5 | 31.7 | Mutual Income | 5.9 | 27.7 |
| Tyndall Caynge | 9.1 | 22.5 | Mutual Income | 5.9 | 27.7 |
| Electrical | 9.1 | 36.3 | Bridge, Talisman Inc | 4.3 | 27.7 |
| S & P Ebor General | 8.8 | 37.4 | Slater, Brit Income | 3.5 | 27.7 |
| Target Equity | 7.9 | 31.3 | Unicorn Income | 3.5 | 27.7 |
| National Sco-Unit | 7.2 | 33.0 | Unicorn Income | 1.1 | 27.7 |
| National Sco-Unit | 6.5 | 33.0 | Unicorn Income | 1.1 | 27.7 |
| National Sco-Unit | 6.5 | 33.0 | Unicorn Income | 1.1 | 27.7 |
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| National Sco-Unit | 6.5 | 33.0 | Unicorn Income | 1.1 | 27.7 |
| National Sco-Unit | 6.5 | 33.0 | Unicorn Income | | |

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Inflation presses on Greenall as profits mark time

By Andrew Goodrick-Clarke

In line with the chairman's warning at the annual meeting in February, the profits of Greenall Whitley, the big North West brewer, are coming under pressure due to the effects of inflation on spending and overheads.

After six months sales are up by almost a third to £12.5m but, reflecting a contraction in margins from around 91 per cent to just over 70 per cent, profits are more or less static at £2.3m.

Greenall is raising its divi-

dend on the ordinary capital from 1.097p to a share gross to 1.23p gross at the interim. On the "A" share the interim is 0.2468p gross. Reflecting price increases and some volume gains Greenall has so far been able to partly offset "substantial" rising costs due to inflation.

Meanwhile, Greenall is involved in a heavy capital spending programme. This includes the reconstruction of the Wilderspool Brewery and the expansion of the group's distillery and soft drinks factory.

Stock markets

Dealers cautious after 'yes' vote

As the Referendum result unfolded the London stock market was in no mood to repeat Thursday's late flurry of business and there was little reaction. Most of the leading industrialists closed at or just below their overnight levels including Glaxo whose expected rights had been accompanied by a dividend forecast and news of two new drugs.

Early in the day the enthusiasm of the previous night had carried over, but the mood soon took a cautious turn as dealers contemplated the problems which the country now has to face with the poll out of the way.

Foremost are the threat of a national rail strike and next week's trade figures but in the longer term the desire for firmer action on inflation and possible political trouble for the Government with the Referendum done are also contributing to the caution.

Having stood below its overnight level for most of the day the FT index closed 3.3 points down to 352.0, a net gain of 16.9 over the week, the first of the present autumn.

On the "blue chips" pitch losses were generally no more than a couple of pence and it was only the amount that both British American Tobacco (33p) and Becton (30p) closed easier. ICI lost a penny.

Sales for the year climbed from £15.5m to £16.1m. Behind this 4.2 per cent sales gain is a drop in volume of about 22 per cent. Mr Denis Vernon, the chairman, comments that this must be seen against the background of last year's 27 per cent decline in private housebuilding. The first two months of the current year have produced sales of £3.1m.

Net profits are down from £533,000 to £371,000 but the gross dividend goes ahead from 6.13p to 6.98p. Earnings a share come out at 9.1p, against 13.1p.

At the half-way stage, pre-tax profits of £461,000, and the second half produced a profit of only £316,000—nearly half the £620,000 achieved in 1973-74.

During the year the group arranged a ten-year loan of £400,000 and reduced its working capital by £625,000 so that the year-end overdraft was £49,000, against £102m. Thus the new year starts with £1m of unused bank facilities, and Mr Vernon says that the group is in a good position to continue with its capital expenditure programme.

by the close were generally well down. Barclays (33p) were 6p off, as were National Westminster, at 27p. But Lloyds Bank was 1p up to 26p. Elsewhere in financials the market was rather firmer and Schroders (40p) and Union Discount (30p) both ended the day 5p better off.

In a subdued sector British Home Stores (367p), Gus "A" (203p) and Boots (265p) lost 3p, 2p and 2p respectively, but both Allied Retailers (80p) and James Beattie (127p) were prominent. There was also demand in shipping with Ocean up by 4p to 109p and Lof's firming a couple of pence to 42p.

Among companies hoping for bids F&C added 4p to 79p and Brown Maff (200p) also moved up. The Takeover Panel's ruling on the Haw Par situation had the effect of improving London Tin's shares 10p to 180p. Back in shipping and perhaps with an eye on Europe, European Ferries were marked up a point to 68p.

Oils had BP unchanged at 522p and Shell 4p off at 333p but Siebens were cut back by profit takers. Golds declined after a firm start though losses were seldom more than 25p.

Mining issues had both El Oro and Exploration Company easier after results. Company meetings and results saw Barmouth Oil 2p better at 35p after the chairman's remarks, and Johnson's Fifth Brown Firms 4p to 50p after the recent profit forecast. Ferguson Industrial (55p) and Charles Hill of Bristol (80p) were both left unchanged by results, but Lufthansa lost 2p to 22p.

After hours business was a very small scale with prices

showing no inclination to move more than a couple of pence either way.

On the leaders pitch improvements were a couple of points, while some whisky shares eased. Golds often lost about 25p on the dollar premium weakness and short-dated gilts eased 1 or 2 to adjust to the terms of the £1,100m loans announced just before the official close.

The main news in the gilt-edged market was the announcement of three new short-dated "Treasury" issues following the exhaustion of the Treasury 9 per cent 1980 issue in the morning. The new stock, Treasury 9 1/2 per cent 1980, is priced slightly above the market and the auction was not particularly strong. But most stocks were only 1 or 2 points lower on the day after an active trading session.

"Longs" were quieter. But early rises of 1 point could not be held and most stocks were only 1 or 2 points up by the close.

Equity turnover on June 5 was £36.35m (22,166 bargains). According to Exchange Telegraph active stocks yesterday were 101. Closest Markets & Spent: British American Tobacco, Shell, Barclays Bank, Bower, Boots, Grand Metropolitan, Gus "A", and GKN.

A bullish beet crop forecast and a favourable broker's circular bought good gains for British Sugar Corporation over the past two days' trading. Yesterday's close of 385p was 20p better than on Wednesday night but a thin market tends to exaggerate the movement.

Forward Levels

| Month | Forward Level |
|-----------|---------------|
| 1 month | 352.0 |
| 3 months | 352.0 |
| 6 months | 352.0 |
| 9 months | 352.0 |
| 12 months | 352.0 |

Latest dividends

| Company | Dividend | Yield |
|-----------------------------|----------|-------|
| British American Tobacco | 6.13p | 1.8% |
| Shell | 6.98p | 2.1% |
| Barclays Bank | 6.13p | 1.8% |
| Boots | 2.65p | 0.8% |
| James Beattie | 1.27p | 0.4% |
| European Ferries | 0.68p | 0.2% |
| Johnson's Fifth Brown Firms | 0.50p | 0.1% |
| Ferguson Industrial | 0.55p | 0.1% |
| Charles Hill of Bristol | 0.80p | 0.2% |
| Lufthansa | 0.22p | 0.0% |

Almost as a token of faith in Europe Channel Tunnel Investments were marked up in the morning session. The shares closed 5p firmer at 591p.

The export potential of distilling shares did not go unnoticed and some good gains were seen with J & J up 13p to 147p, Tescos 2p to 200p and Distillers 2p to 145p. There was also firmness among house-building shares. Taylor Woodrow, where £300m worth of orders in hand were announced at the annual meeting, was 4p better to 312p, while Wimpey were up by the same amount to 133p and Costain by 2p to 219p.

Although "bear closers" brought some improvement to the property pitch, still depressed by MBPC, the issue itself was still a penny off to 121p. But Stig's, the property managed a gain of 3p to 158p. Banks had a variable day but

an improvement of trading conditions as soon as they are apparent.

Altman talking to Sandelson

After almost three months, during which partners have been busy in the stock market and settling down in new firms we have been talking to the new partners, Lewis Altman & Co., and Sandelson & Co., two firms specializing in Far East deals are having talks. They may lead to a merger and if so it is intended that all the directors of both companies would become directors of the new group.

Westwick retreat

The pre-tax profits of Westwick Products were £408,000 in the year to March 31, against £698,000 the year before. It made a record £816,000 in 1973. Sales rose to £1.1m, compared with £63.7m in 1972, and 3.21p against 3.30 and earnings a share worked out at 4.2p against 8.4p.

Brit Lion sold

Lion International have agreed to sell for £1.24m. Lion's feature film production and distribution interests (excluding Singsong) are represented mainly by British Lion Films.

The buyer is a company controlled by Mr Michael Dealey and Mr Barry Spinkings, present managing directors of British Lion Films.

Buckley's Brewery

Buckley's Brewery discloses trading figures for 1974. Sales in its prime rate to 61 per cent from 7 per cent. Most big banks remain at 71 per cent.

RUSH & TOMPKINS

Group can begin to see possibility of recovery. If general economic conditions do not deteriorate further, said chairman at annual general meeting.

JEFFERSON SMURFIT

Chairman reports signs of revival although first quarter disappointing. Bright spot is Nigeria where "significant" profits this year.

THOMAS JOURDAN

Thomas Jourdan reports that year has started "indifferently" for profits. Opportunities being pursued to reduce borrowings.

QUEEN STREET

The report and accounts of Queen Street Warehouse are disappointing, and conversion date for 9 per cent unsecured loan stock 1984-87 altered for 1975 to August 31.

growth potential it thinks is under priced, Babcock & Wilcox, likely to expand in N America. Fisons, where overseas profits are expected to increase from 60 per cent to 70 per cent of the total, and Slater Walker Securities "likely to become a steady blue chip growth organization".

Kemp-Gee says flatly that public sector borrowing is "too high" and hopes that a temporary improvement in some economic aspects this summer will not be made an excuse to delay action which is "clearly required".

From North of the Border, Bell, Lawrie Macgregor regards shares of Robertson Foods and House of Fraser as "good buys". Hard times may be ahead for Teacher (Distillers), it suggests, but these are adequately reflected in a price earnings ratio towards the lower end of the sector and a generous dividend yield.

Terry Byland

Bank Base Rates

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| Barclays Bank | 9 1/2% |
| C. Hoare & Co. | 9 1/2% |
| Lloyds Bank | 9 1/2% |
| Midland Bank | 9 1/2% |
| Nat Westminster | 9 1/2% |
| Stanley Trust | 11 1/2% |
| 20th Century Bank | 11 1/2% |
| Williams & Glyn's | 9 1/2% |

* 7-day deposits on sums of £10,000 and over, 0.5% over 12m, 0.5% over 18m, 0.5% over 24m, 0.5% over 36m, 0.5% over 48m, 0.5% over 60m, 0.5% over 72m, 0.5% over 84m, 0.5% over 96m, 0.5% over 108m, 0.5% over 120m, 0.5% over 132m, 0.5% over 144m, 0.5% over 156m, 0.5% over 168m, 0.5% over 180m, 0.5% over 192m, 0.5% over 204m, 0.5% over 216m, 0.5% over 228m, 0.5% over 240m, 0.5% over 252m, 0.5% over 264m, 0.5% over 276m, 0.5% over 288m, 0.5% over 300m, 0.5% over 312m, 0.5% over 324m, 0.5% over 336m, 0.5% over 348m, 0.5% over 360m, 0.5% over 372m, 0.5% over 384m, 0.5% over 396m, 0.5% over 408m, 0.5% over 420m, 0.5% over 432m, 0.5% over 444m, 0.5% over 456m, 0.5% over 468m, 0.5% over 480m, 0.5% over 492m, 0.5% over 504m, 0.5% over 516m, 0.5% over 528m, 0.5% over 540m, 0.5% over 552m, 0.5% over 564m, 0.5% over 576m, 0.5% over 588m, 0.5% over 600m, 0.5% over 612m, 0.5% over 624m, 0.5% over 636m, 0.5% over 648m, 0.5% over 660m, 0.5% over 672m, 0.5% over 684m, 0.5% over 696m, 0.5% over 708m, 0.5% over 720m, 0.5% over 732m, 0.5% over 744m, 0.5% over 756m, 0.5% over 768m, 0.5% over 780m, 0.5% over 792m, 0.5% over 804m, 0.5% over 816m, 0.5% over 828m, 0.5% over 840m, 0.5% over 852m, 0.5% over 864m, 0.5% over 876m, 0.5% over 888m, 0.5% over 900m, 0.5% over 912m, 0.5% over 924m, 0.5% over 936m, 0.5% over 948m, 0.5% over 960m, 0.5% over 972m, 0.5% over 984m, 0.5% over 996m, 0.5% over 1000m, 0.5% over 1012m, 0.5% over 1024m, 0.5% over 1036m, 0.5% over 1048m, 0.5% over 1060m, 0.5% over 1072m, 0.5% over 1084m, 0.5% over 1096m, 0.5% over 1100m, 0.5% over 1112m, 0.5% over 1124m, 0.5% over 1136m, 0.5% over 1148m, 0.5% over 1160m, 0.5% over 1172m, 0.5% over 1184m, 0.5% over 1196m, 0.5% over 1200m, 0.5% over 1212m, 0.5% over 1224m, 0.5% over 1236m, 0.5% over 1248m, 0.5% over 1260m, 0.5% over 1272m, 0.5% over 1284m, 0.5% over 1296m, 0.5% over 1300m, 0.5% over 1312m, 0.5% over 1324m, 0.5% over 1336m, 0.5% over 1348m, 0.5% over 1360m, 0.5% over 1372m, 0.5% over 1384m, 0.5% over 1396m, 0.5% 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0.5% over 2060m, 0.5% over 2072m, 0.5% over 2084m, 0.5% over 2096m, 0.5% over 2100m, 0.5% over 2112m, 0.5% over 2124m, 0.5% over 2136m, 0.5% over 2148m, 0.5% over 2160m, 0.5% over 2172m, 0.5% over 2184m, 0.5% over 2196m, 0.5% over 2200m, 0.5% over 2212m, 0.5% over 2224m, 0.5% over 2236m, 0.5% over 2248m, 0.5% over 2260m, 0.5% over 2272m, 0.5% over 2284m, 0.5% over 2296m, 0.5% over 2300m, 0.5% over 2312m, 0.5% over 2324m, 0.5% over 2336m, 0.5% over 2348m, 0.5% over 2360m, 0.5% over 2372m, 0.5% over 2384m, 0.5% over 2396m, 0.5% over 2400m, 0.5% over 2412m, 0.5% over 2424m, 0.5% over 2436m, 0.5% over 2448m, 0.5% over 2460m, 0.5% over 2472m, 0.5% over 2484m, 0.5% over 2496m, 0.5% over 2500m, 0.5% over 2512m, 0.5% over 2524m, 0.5% over 2536m, 0.5% over 2548m, 0.5% over 2560m, 0.5% over 2572m, 0.5% over 2584m, 0.5% over 2596m, 0.5% over 2600m, 0.5% over 2612m, 0.5% over 2624m, 0.5% over 2636m, 0.5% over 2648m, 0.5% over 2660m, 0.5% over 2672m, 0.5% over 2684m, 0.5% over 2696m, 0.5% over 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Stock Exchange Prices

Equities stay nervous

ACCOUNT DAYS - Dealings Begin, June 2. Dealings End, June 13. \$ Contango Day, June 16. Settlement Day, June 24.
 \$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

[illegible]

Cricket

Cricket

Round the world

John Woodcock weighs the chances as an old game keeps pace with the times

A large group of people, including men, women, and children, standing in front of a large, ornate building with a curved facade and a dome. The group is arranged in several rows, filling the foreground and middle ground. The building has multiple windows and a prominent entrance area.

World Cup players, with the Queen, Prince Phillip, and the Prince of Wales on the steps of Buckingham Palace yesterday.

It would have been unthinkable only 20 years ago, a series of one-day matches between eight different countries, sponsored to the tune of £100,000 and played at the heart of the English season. To the more reactionary it still is. Yet the World Cup for the Prudential Trophy, which starts today, is just such a competition and promises to provide some of the greatest excitement and most brilliant

The game must keep pace with the times, without letting the times run away with the game. All the major cricketing countries of the world are concerned at the moment to find a right balance between instant cricket and the more leisurely three, four or five-day game; between the Bay City Rollers and the London Symphony Orchestra. The difference between the two is reflected in the odds being offered by Ladbrokes. For

the World Cup, England are quoted at 11-4, Australia at 4-1; whereas for the series of four five-day Test matches between the two, starting at Edgbaston on July 10, Australia are 8-11 and England even money.

The draw for the World Cup has, in fact, given England much the best of it. Opposed, in group A, by New Zealand, India and East Africa, they should be sure of a place in the semi-final; unless they make a nonsense of their opening match against India today. The last time the two sides met at Lord's, India were bowled out in their second innings for 42.

The fact that Australia, Pakistan and West Indies are all in group B means that one of the strongest sides must fail to reach the last four. Which it is may hang upon next Saturday's meeting at the Oval between Australia and West Indies. This is a match that has caught the public's

Imagination, for giving us the chance in this country of watching Australia's batsmen playing Roberts, and the great West Indian stroke makers tackling Thomson and Lillee.

So long as they keep their heads, and avoid any disasters with the weather, West Indies should win the cup. Their batting is the strongest of any country, their fielding as good as Australia's.

We shall be encouraged, I think, by England's performance, and surprised, I hope, at some time by Ceylon's. Ceylon's victory over MCC in a one-day game in Colombo three years ago was not quite the fluke it may sound, in spite of being in the stronger half of the draw. Pakistan have a better chance than India; they have more experience, too, except for Asif Iqbal.

Captaincy is going to be very important whenever two sides are closely matched.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

[illegible]

England

[illegible]

Australia

How Australia react to the penalties announced last week for bowling bouncers, and also to being ranked no better than fourth in the world, could be seen in their showing. If they feel, on the first count, that they are being victimised, they may concentrate on the second. The first was Ashes later in the summer. If they feel scorned for being England as less likely winners than England, Pakistan and India, they may rise to their anger to great heights.

No side in the competition has been so badly treated in the months than Australia. None of them has been playing country cricket in England, as several West Indies, India, Pakistan and Indians have been. Of their 14 players, seven are new to the game, and the other seven are problems lie in the hands of a pair of opening batsmen capable of getting the innings going and a fifth batsman, who is not usually called to support their main attack. The two Chappells, Thomson, Lillee, Marsh, Walker, Walters and Wood make a formidable nucleus.

West Indies.

Even without Sobers, West Indies are the team of all the talents. At No 8 in their order they could have Julien, who has made a Test hundred. They will have to lean on players capable of finding a high place in most other sides. On the batting side, Sobers will have to score their runs at a furious pace. Murray will have the ball returned to him faster. If not more so, he will have to be a very good keeper. From Roberts he will have to take deliveries of the speed of those of the great fast bowlers.

No wonder, then, that West Indies are the favourites. Yet, partly for transparent reasons, they are not the favourites for the first two matches they should. In recent years West Indies have let several of their best opponents see the book. One of the main reasons why a captain will be to unkind and discipline his players. His immediate opponents are the West Indians. He never found them easy. If Lloyd succeeds West Indies should win.

The loss from their party is not so much as it seems. The loss of Sobers is a blow, but a blow which symbolizes their days, and a punishment which will be paid.

New Zealand

New Zealand are probably the best outsiders in the tournament. In Melbourne in January they beat IMCC in a one-day match, having been the only team to win a one-day competition, which they have not entered in recent years. They have been beaten in their side then, a victory over the West Indians. The Australian cricketer whose absence was bound to tell against them.

Turner, like Venkat, of India, is a fast leg of Pakistan, and Tenison, a fast leg of England, is a fast leg captain. There is no more deadly fast cricket than Turner, who has more consistent scores in every match than any other batsman in New Zealand or for Worcestershire. His thorough approach to the game has attracted him to the New Zealand side, but in medium pace, out of experience, and well endowed with brains, he is a batsman. Barry Davis and Richard are the only batsmen of the former New Zealand captain; and the Bowmans—Geoffrey and Hedley—are also brothers. As are Sadie and Chappells. As are the three Chappells, of Australia.

India

It would rank as a big surprise if India overcome their lack of accurate bowling of the faster type. Their game is not designed either to contain violence or produce it. They have, even so, a fair claim to do that. They will need to beat East Africa and either England or Australia. It is certainly not beyond them.

Ravi's greatest contribution came in the 1950s, when he slowed the bowling of the competition. When the time comes to choose the best composite team from all the countries, our country could well be in it. For his handling of Roberts to India last winter, he was called the 'Gentle Giant' of West Indians as is Gavaskar. Engineer and Patel are delightful to watch. They are the products of achievement. In an effort to tighten their bowling there are a party—as a temporary expedient, I hope, and not a lasting trend.

India's game and India's players.

Pakistan

No side is better off for natural cricketers than Pakistan; nor even West Indies. Asif Iqbal (Kent), Majid (Gloucestershire), Mushtaq (Northamptonshire), Zaheer (Gloucestershire) are also in full swing. Gloucestershire are regularly the county cricket; Wasim Raja, a dashing all-rounder, has been setting the pace. The Pakistanis are in jaded condition they have found from all accounts, another prodigy.

England's best batsman is the youngest player in the tournament, Anura Kumminghe, of Ceylon. He is a left-handed batsman. Pakistan's most notable absentee is Indira, who was supposed to play the first day.

We would like to hear about the places a heavy burden on Asif Iqbal, their charming new captain. He is a left-handed batsman. If, therefore, Pakistan will be able to call on Imran Khan, last year's Oxford player, he is what the English guard in examinations at Oxford.

Ceylon

In spite of political problems and a shortage of money, Ceylon have been making steady cricketing progress over the last decade. For many years before that the only chance they had of international competition was when an England side or an MCC side on its way to Australia called by ship or plane for a tour of mind-boggling length. It spends a happy fortnight in Ceylon, as well as which Ceylon tour India and Test cricket.

Tennekoon, the captain, has scored centuries against sides from England, Australia, India and the West Indies. Ceylonese batsman and bowler, that, though Tissera, their captain for the last year, will have scored more runs in Colombo, De Silva was another to impress them. He is a left-handed batsman and a bowler of leg breaks than anyone else in the tournament, with neither a left arm nor a left hand. Chandrasekhar (India) in the field, and

East Africa

With an average age of near 33, the Uganda team, comprising Uganda and Zambians, are far away the oldest of the eight sides, as well as being the least experienced, with only two players over 40; only four are under 30. The also include, in Hamish McLean, the most improbably named of them.

Before the draw for the tourament was made it was decided that the first two games, in one group, would be played in Kenya, and Ceylon in the other, and in one and England in the other. In one and Pakistan in it. Unfortunately, however, the unfortunate have steered clear of Lilley, Thomson and Roberts. They have been left to play each other in bitterly cold weather on Monday, a much better one again on Tuesday, and Thursday. It was an encouragement to the local cricketers that the English selectors, with so many of the players, had to face, not Hassan (Nottinghamshire) or Solanky (Glamorgan), their t

Who, when and where

June 7 Group A : England v India, at Lord's
 Group A : New Zealand v East Africa, at Edgbaston
 Group B : Australia v Pakistan, at Headingley
 Group B : West Indies v Sri Lanka, at Old Trafford
 June 11 Group A : England v New Zealand, at Trent Bridge
 Group A : India v East Africa, at Headingley
 Group A : Australia v Sri Lanka, at the Oval
 Group B : Pakistan v West Indies, at Edgbaston
 June 14 Group A : England v East Africa, at Edgbaston
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 Group B : Australia v West Indies, at the Oval
 Group B : Pakistan v Sri Lanka, at Trent Bridge
 June 18 Semi-finals, at Headingley and the Oval
 June 21 Final, at Lord's.

Conditions of play

Duration
One innings of 60 overs per side. The matches are intended to be completed in one day, but three days will be allocated in case of weather interference.

Hours of play
11.6 am to 7.30 pm (3rd day 5.0 pm). The umpires may order extra time on the first or second day if, in their opinion, a finish can be obtained on either day.

Limitation of overs
No power to bowl more than 12 overs in an innings.

Result
In the event of a tie (a) the side losing the least wickets will be the winner. If both sides are all out, the side with the higher overall score will be the winner. If (b) the winner will be decided by (i) the side with the higher score, (ii) after 10 overs, (iii) after 10 overs, (iv) after 10 overs.

Points scoring in group matches
Win : 4 points ; " No Result " : 2 points. If there are equal points then (deciding on semi-finals) the winner will be the side having won most matches, or, if still equal, the side with faster scoring rate.

SPORT

Tennis

Connors out in straight sets to young S African

Jimmy Connors, the world's No 1 tennis player, was using the tennis tournament, sponsored by Rothmans, at Chichester to build up for the defence of his Wimbledon title, crushed to a defeat yesterday, beaten 7-6, 6-3 by Bernie Panatta, a 20-year-old South African, who is not among the favourites for the main draw at Wimbledon.

Connors, who arrived at the tournament three days after every one else, wiped out his backlog of matches by beating John Bartlett, of Australia, 6-2, 6-4 in the first round, before suffering this surprise upset.

The sun drenched crowd could hardly believe it. Even when Connors won the opening set on a tie-break game, they were not prepared for what was to follow. Connors dashed into a 3-0 lead, then went to 5-1. He needed five more points to clinch his victory.

Connors took his defeat well, pointing out he is here for practice and that he was beginning to feel the heat. "I am beginning to get used to the grass and I will be all right for Wimbledon," he said.

There was a little trouble with some noisy spectators in the middle of the second set, but Connors dismissed this by saying: "You can't do anything about them, and I should be used to this by now." Connors' last match was against Newcombe in the Australian championship on New Year's Day.

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Who is this Lancashire lad, Ramirez demands

From Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent
Paris, June 6

In tennis, as in the rest of life, there are people who are used to adversity. One such is a long-haired Brazilian called Carlos Ramirez. A little chap with walrus moustache, faraway eyes and one of those brightly-coloured headbands in which South Americans seem to specialise.

On Tuesday Ramirez came back from 3-0 down in the third set to beat Omar Linares and thus qualify for the French championship. On Wednesday he saved five match points before beating Gerald Battrick, on Britain. Today he saved one match point on his way to a victory over the seeded Alexander Metreveli, a moody Georgian.

Metreveli is 24 years of age, but has never before reached the last of a tournament of this stature. He is beginning to acquire the kind of confidence that can flow into a batsman when he has been dropped three times. But one won't know how his nervous system will react if, in the third round, he reaches match point before Erik Van Dillen does.

Van Dillen is one of those Americans who seem to come here for hard labour, suffering, and if paying the bills for all the fun they have had on more congenial courts. Another is Stan Smith, former Wimbledon champion. Smith needs the match practice. Streaked in sweat after a crisp disposal of Julian Panatta, he was always moaning: "This is a great place to get in shape. You can do it just running across the street."

You have to work hard and concentrate. I don't mind playing on clay. But it's a lot of work. In terms of the tennis game, the day's heroes was the left-handed Martin Robinson, aged 19, probably the best tennis player to emerge from Britain in the last 50 years. He was granted a vacancy in the Davis Cup team by the British Association of Tennis.

Today Robinson had a set point against the champion of Italy, Raul Ramirez, who beat him in the first round. He needed five more points to clinch his victory. Connors took his defeat well, pointing out he is here for practice and that he was beginning to feel the heat. "I am beginning to get used to the grass and I will be all right for Wimbledon," he said.

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Metreveli: moody Georgian.

judgments about services landing on the opposite side of the net. "They were like the Marx brothers," Moore said later. "After Bourgeois I have to say that bad calls and stubbornness are not confined to British players." Both players eventually decided they would accept every call, because that was the only way they could concentrate on playing tennis.

"Floss" both played well and badly in turn. But "Floss" (Lloyd) is short of confidence at present and was always moaning to himself. He faltered at the end. The holder, Bjorn Borg, celebrated his nineteenth birthday with an authoritative win over Peter Szoke, of Hungary, who has beaten some fine players on clay.

But in the centre court, the Nostalgia came from behind to beat a chunky Italian, Paolo Bertolucci. The next match on the centre court was regarded, but for the spectators it had a bearing on the qualifying competition, flew back to England, returned to Paris when he was granted a vacancy in the Davis Cup team by the British Association of Tennis.

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Football

Stoke denied place in Uefa Cup

By Norman Fox

Control from abroad, a familiar term this referendum week, has been accepted by the Football League on the issue of qualification for the Uefa Cup. The League's president, Lord Westwood, said at yesterday's annual meeting in London that they had been given an ultimatum by Uefa, the European football governing body, demanding that the League's rule of allowing no more than one club from any city into the Uefa Cup had to be abandoned. The result will be that Stoke City, who thought they had qualified, will forfeit their place to Everton in next season's competition.

Lord Westwood said: "Uefa gave us an ultimatum which we could not accept. We have said that we would not alter our one-club-one-city rule. Now they have altered it without our knowing. We did not know about this until a month ago. They have said it must be accepted if we want to play in the Uefa Cup because Liverpool, who were runners-up in the League, qualified. Stoke, who finished fifth, would have gained automatic entry as the next highest choice after Liverpool. It was a very simple decision for the League Cup winners, Aston Villa.

Alan Bardsley, the League's secretary, said: "There is no other choice for us. Even if we withdrew Everton, Uefa would not put in a reserve team and I do not think this would be Stoke. It would simply mean we would have three teams in the competition and not four." But the Stoke club were furious and "disgusted".

Albert Henshall, the Stoke chairman, said: "I feel we have been badly let down. It is an injustice to Stoke suddenly to be told the day before yesterday that Everton would take our place. Until then I believed we would be in Europe. I am bitterly disappointed and I feel we cannot let the matter rest and we ought to fight it." Tony Waddington, the manager, added: "The implications in terms of finance and prestige are considerable. Ticket sales are going to be adversely affected. We have sold more than 100,000 tickets at this stage than we did last year because our supporters thought we would be playing in Europe. The League has cancelled all the way through. It's a classical stab in the back."

Mr Waddington said Everton should say: "We have not qualified; we are not applying for nomination." Uefa's standard rules state that the runners-up in the League to enter the Uefa Cup must be a national club may be included instead of the fifth placed club. Lord Westwood said the League had no power to alter the rules. "We would have been playing with Stoke in the Uefa Cup," he said. "Others, feeling that they had been let down at yesterday's meeting, inevitably included non-league clubs applying for charges next season from 40p to 65p."

The League have agreed to grant an amnesty to all clubs who, in the past, have made irregular payments to players. However, Lord Westwood said the inspection of club books would continue and any club making payments not included in contracts for which permission had not been granted would be dealt with "severely". But as far as most football followers are concerned, the most painful decision taken at yesterday's meeting was the raising of the minimum admission charges next season from 40p to 65p.

Today's football
SCHOOLS: INTERNATIONAL MATCH: England v Scotland (at Wembley, 5.20 p.m.)

well short of the long hole and then Giles struck an enormous long-range shot to about ten feet. Siderow looked stunned. He, too, picked up the ball and determined that it was for Giles to put for an eagle. Siderow shrugged and gave his friend the ball. Giles took it and hit a long shot. James' match finished with the startling suddenness of Trevino's celebrated holing out from the 18th green. The last shot of the match was over. 3 and 2.

It was a long day for the gallant Giles who, in the morning quarter-finals, had lost to the first time he had defeated the 19-year-old Scot. In the afternoon, he had to play a long and hard match against the first time he had defeated the 19-year-old Scot. In the afternoon, he had to play a long and hard match against the first time he had defeated the 19-year-old Scot.

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